



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1910.

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Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL STAFF.

ATTACHED OFFICERS.

Detached, April 25, 1910.

No. 308.—Lieutenant Maxwell Holton Jackson, R.N., *Leave*, to be Acting Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, with effect from the 1st April 1910 to 30th April 1910, see Captain G. Headline on leave.

No. 310.—Captain Alan Elworthy Talbot, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, to be Acting Aide-de-Camp, with effect from the 1st April 1910, see Captain G. Headline on leave.

LEAVE.

No. 311.—Mr. Henry Reginald Pate, I.C.S., *Leave*, on medical certificate for two months and fifteen days with effect from the 15th March 1910, under article 301 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 312.—Mr. Percy Macquarrie, I.C.S., *Leave*, to be six weeks with effect from the 15th May 1910, under article 301 of the Civil Service Regulations.

SERVICES PLACED.

Colombo, April 27, 1910.

No. 213.—The services of Mr. C. W. E. Cohen, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department for employment as *Officiating Director-General of Commercial Intelligence*.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 214.—Mr. Hari Chandra Das Ghanyore is set as *Collector and Magistrate of the District, Nellore* during the absence of *Mahomed Khider Nawaz Khan Sekh Behadar, Khan Behadar*, on leave or until further orders.

VOLUNTEERS.

TRANSFER.

Port St. George, April 14, 1910.

MANGAS VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.

No. 725.—Lieutenant William Duncan Macgregor is transferred to the Active List of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. Dated 14th March 1910.

LEAVE.

Colombo, April 25, 1910.

SOUTHERN FRONTIER PROTECTOR REGIMENTS.

No. 716.—Captain Carlyle Bell leaves out of India for six months from the 1st April 1910, or date of departure.

NORTHERN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 217.—Second Lieutenant Richard Percival White leaves out of India for six months from the 7th May 1910.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, April 25, 1910.

No. 718.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1903 (XXI of 1903) His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Subordinate of Transport to perform within the limits of his jurisdiction the functions of a registering officer under the aforesaid Act during the absence of the Sub-Ordinate Magistrate, Tanjore, on leave, in the case of persons engaged to emigrate to the British Colonies in which the Emigration under the Act is lawful, that is, the colonies of Australia, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Barbados, Fiji and Seychelles.

Colombo, April 26, 1910.

No. 218.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Port St. George, 1st April 1910.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 214.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Nepes to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

3rd March 1910.

Edmund Havel Wright.
William Koloswirth, M.B.
Chester Felix Pearlside, M.A.

Gerard Geoffrey Bedford

INDIAN OVERSEAS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colombo, 26th April 1910.

Medical Subordinate.

No. 219.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Joseph Agnew Raymond Pope (nominated) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain (nominated).

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Charles Bernard Mackay to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain.
 And also Assistant Surgeon Arthur Wilson Thomas (served) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (served), and
 And also Assistant Surgeon Kenneth George Sydney Macquinn to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.
 Also Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Septimus George Jackson, retired; with effect from the 15th February 1910.

TELETYPE CODE.

APPOINTMENT, PROMOTION AND DISMISSAL.

East Coast Protector Office.

No. 507.—Lieutenant John Charles Hill Fowler resigns his commission. Dated 14th February 1910.

India, the 2nd April 1910.

COMMISSIONERS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 574.—Lieutenant-Colonel Haldol Prasad, Ferozshah, Indian Medical Service, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 1st April 1910.

No. 575.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sarkis Chirapet Sarkis, Indian Medical Service, Madras, has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 6th May 1910.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Post Office, the 22nd March 1910.

No. 1057.—Ed. A.—Mr. H. V. Cobb, C.M.S., a Resident of the 2nd class, on special duty, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days calculated with special leave for four months and eighteen days under articles 203 and 215 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd April 1910.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 218.—Mr. David Lawler McCullough, Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, entitled privilege leave and privilege without medical certificate for two years, from and after the 28th May 1910 under articles 203, 203 and 208 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

Bombay, April 22, 1910.

No. 250.—Mr. B. R. C. R. Tirumalaiah Aiyar, B.A. B.L., to act as Judge of the Madras City Civil Court during the absence of Mr. B. R. C. V. Ramaswami Aiyar on leave or until further orders.

INTERVIEW OF POWERS.

Bombay, April 20, 1910.

No. 251.—Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 134(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Government in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned orders shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Arthur Henry Ashworth Todd, Revenue Technical Officer, Channarayana, in the district of Coimbatore.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Notified, April 26, 1916.

No. 10.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

For Office.

Sund, 24 7th April 1915.

No. 1510-32.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1902 (VI of 1902), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 7247-105, dated the 26 August 1902:

For the "Exception" to rule 145, sub-rule (1), the following shall be substituted, namely:

"*Exception*.—Nothing in this sub-rule shall affect (a) the practice of the Law Courts in regard to the dispatch of "notified copies," to persons who do not appear to take them personally, and of documents filed in justice cases the return of which has been applied for, or (b) the dispatch of packets containing books or publications purchased from Government. Such documents, books, or publications may be posted by the post or other Government offices authorized in cases represented "Service Unpaid", and where so represented shall be charged, as delivery, with postage in the rates at which they would have been posted if the postage had been prepaid. All articles so posted shall be endorsed under the full signature and official designation at the sending, according to the specimens form given on the margin."

A.E.	Service Unpaid
C.B.	Colombo
C.B.	Commissioner,
Ceylon.	Ceylon.

No. 2500-25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1902 (VI of 1902), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in the list of British possessions for which the higher rate of postage from India is to be made, mentioned in rule 2 (1) of the rules published with the Notification in this Department, No. 1207-105, dated the 26 August 1902:

The words "Labuan" and "Lagoa" shall be deleted, and for the words "Malay States (Federated)" the following shall be substituted, namely:

"Malay States (Federated), viz., Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, and Selangor. Malay States of Johore, Kelah, Keleutan, Perlis, and Trengganu."

W. B. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

MAKING DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Notified, April 26, 1916.

No. 27.—Mr. W. B. Wright of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, Madras, has been elected by the Governor of Madras, under section 18 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1901 (II of 1901), to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras, viz. Mr. A. B. Anderson, resigned.

Notified, April 22, 1915.

No. 36.—Under the provisions of section 28 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1901 (II of 1901), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Edward William Gey to act as a Trustee of the Port of Madras in place of Mr. J. O. Robinson until the latter returns to Madras or ceases to be a Trustee.

Notified, April 23, 1916.

No. 31.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1903 (XXI of 1903), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Tahsildar of Telukana to perform within the local limits of his jurisdiction the duties of a registering officer under the aforesaid Act during the absence of the Sub-Tahsildar. Meanwhile, in view of the fact of presence assigned to emigrate to the British Colonies to which the emigration under the Act is to be, that is, the Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji and Seychelles.

Notified, April 25, 1916.

No. 25.—Under section 14 of the Madras Port Act, 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the following addition to the By-laws for the management and regulation of the Colliery Port issued under notification No. 187, Madras, dated 15th November 1917, published as page 208 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 15th November 1917:

"(1) The Port may be opened for traffic between P.M. and A.M. on requisition by telegraph by one or more merchants, for a fee of Rs. 1 per hour, but the Port Officer shall have full discretion to refuse any such requisition. The full amount of the fee shall be payable with the requisition."

Delivered April 24, 1930.

No. 23.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

MECHANISMS OF ACTION

HAGBERG, A. H. 1969.

Sund. eve 9th April 1840

20. 604.—The following telegram is published for general information :

From—His Excellency the Viceroy's Secretariat, Calcutta, the 24th April 1908.
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

* Rat destruction, disinfection, medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Jewish and from Russian.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Executive

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

發行所：東京海上火災保險株式會社

Observed April 10, 1916.

[illegible]

Ent. St. Gesell. April 29, 1910

No. 271.—Under section 19 of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 1st July 1935 a money cess shall be levied at the rate of ten paise in the rupee on the annual net value of all occupied lands comprised within the limits of the portion of the proprietary estate of Ralahatti situated in the North Arcot District.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1819.

No. 222.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 10 and 12 of Madras Act VI of 1914, and in pursuance of all other powers enabling him in that behalf and in execution of the notification No. 250, dated 21st July 1900, published on page 1125 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st July 1900, the Executive of the Government in Council is pleased:—

It is authorized the Collector of Customs, Malacca, Assistant Collector of Customs and all officers of the S.O. Abdi and Customs Department, empowered to rank to a petty officer, in charge of land customs divisions to receive customs duties on goods crossing the land frontier of the Presidency of Malacca within the limits of their respective jurisdictions and to grant certificates of payment of the said duties.

(E) further, to declare the Collector of Customs, Madras, Assistant Collector of Customs, the Inspectors of Customs Classes, and the officers in charge of land customs, shall be the Collectors of Customs for the purposes of section 13 of the Act, subject to the consent of Inspectors and officers in charge of land customs themselves to such rules as to the value of confiscation as the Board of Revenue may prescribe.

East St. Louis, April 6, 1910.

AN 101.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 16 of the Indian Forest Act V of 1902, that, from the 1st July 1910, the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule annexed to this notification shall be constituted a reserved forest.

References

District.	Taluk.	Area in Yards.	Distances and bearings.
1.	2.	3.	4.
Chikmagalur	Hobli Magur	East of Hobli Magur, 11.	Commenced survey No. 255 of G. O. No. 1, East of Hobli Magur, 11, and is continued by subsequent G. O. 2 of G. O. 2 of Hobli Magur, 11, and is continued.

REMARK.—The following public right of way is admitted within the extension. Foot-path from Marlborough to Wycombe (about 1 1/2 miles) for use and service. It crosses the extension (from extension No. 1) about 1/2 mile east of the north-west corner of the extension, runs northwards and leaves the extension at about 1/2 mile south of its north-west corner.

Fort St. George, April 3, 1916.

No. 224.—Under section 19 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the 1st of July 1916, a survey fee shall be levied at the rate of 10 pias in the rupee on the annual revenue of all surveyed lands comprised within the limits of the proprietary taluqs of Chinnappati Vellore, Kinneri district, specified in the schedule hereto annexed:—

Taluq.

Chinnappati.

Expts.

Chinnappati Vellore.

Fort St. George, April 9, 1916.

No. 194.—It is hereby notified that the services of Martin Deneham, temporary Head Surveyor of No. III Revenue Survey Party, 28, Thomas' Mount, have been dispensed with and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department under Government.

Fort St. George, April 12, 1916.

No. 206.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Madras Kibkari Act (I of 1895) and in pursuance of all previous notifications issued under that section, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force throughout the Presidency from and after the date on which the provisions of section 55 of the Act, as to the publication of the notification, shall have been complied with.

A. G. CARDEN,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Chinnappati, April 15, 1916.

In modification of the notification published at page 1206 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 17th December 1915, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby appoints the Divisional Officer of Madras to perform the functions of a Collector for the acquisition of the undivided land in the said notification:—

Village.	S. No.	Description.
Pannaladi	2 ..	North, Pannaladi village. East, remainder and road. South, S. No. 1. West, remainder.

In modification of the notification published at page 206 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 24th September 1915, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby appoints the Divisional Officer of Madras to perform the functions of a Collector for the acquisition of the undivided land referred to in the said notification:—

Village.	S. No.	Description.
Thimmarasam	74-D ..	North, Railway road. East, S. No. 74 E. South, Pannaladi. West, S. No. 73 C.

In modification of the notification published at page 210 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 2nd April 1915, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby appoints the Divisional Officer of Madras to perform the functions of a Collector for the acquisition of the undivided land in the said notification:—

Village.	S. No.	Description.
Indupati	482 ..	North, S. No. 479-D.
		East, remainder.
		West, do.
	483 ..	South, S. No. 479-D.
Indupati	484 ..	North, S. No. 484-D.
		East, Pannaladi.
		South, S. No. 485-D.
		West, remainder.

In modification of the notification published at page 517 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 28th August 1910, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby appoints the Divisional Officer of Madras to perform the functions of a Collector for the acquisition of the undermentioned land in the said notification:—

Village	S. No.	Boundaries
Kannuramandal	25	North, Elappagudi village. East, Do. South, Remanader. West, Remanader and Kallian.

In modification of the notification published at page 524 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 28th March 1910, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby appoints the Divisional Officer of Madras to perform the functions of a Collector for the acquisition of the undermentioned land in the said notification:—

Village	S. No.	Boundaries
Kallamudi	22	North, S. No. 76 A and B. East, Remanader and S. No. 76 B. South, Channal. West, Remanader.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Generalist, April 25, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for excavating Achannam channel branch of Kulabai channel, Poina canal, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Godirada division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Godirada division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or permanent, with survey or panchayat plan.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Elappa district, Godirada taluk, Achannam village.</i>			
Byrswal, dy. D. No. 126-3.	Elappadi Chinnappa	North, No. 126, east and south boundary of Spandanapattanam; west, No. 126-4.	acres 55
Byrswal, wet, D. No. 299.	Deva Venkateswaraiah	North, Nos. 213, 213-1 and 213-2; east, No. 210; south, No. 210; west, No. 127 and 128.	48
Do. D. No. 126.	Do.	North, Nos. 213-3 and 211; east, No. 210; south, No. 216; west, No. 122.	48
Total			150

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for remodeling Sakand Kotwa channel, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Marikuppam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Marikuppam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, more or permanent, with survey or panchayat plan.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Elappa district, Sakand taluk, Sakandapattanam village.</i>			
Kandakallam panchayat (more or less) wet, S. No. 124.	Sankalshetti Ganeshaiah	North, No. 129; east, No. 128; south, Buripudi; west, No. 123.	acres 9

Under section 8, Act I of 1994, His Majesty the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.84 acres, in the name of Jitka, or as, or in, or for a public purpose, in wit, for repairs to Hume's boats channel, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Governor in Council hereby, Karaman, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take over the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is available in the Hawaiian Divisional office, Managau, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Summary

Description of land, not as dry, open or pastureland, with surface or ground cover.	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Kilaka district, Kamula taluk, Palangal village.			
24. 10. 1904. 100000.	Abdulla Yemmarayya, Revenue Nadabolu estate.	North, No. 100; east, No. 101; south, No. 102; west, No. 103.	100000.
Do. No. 101-4.	Do.	North, No. 101-1; east, No. 101-2; south and west, No. 101-3.	40000.
Do. No. 104-8.	Abdulla Yemmarayya, son of Kilabettu, Revenue, Nadabolu estate.	North, No. 104-1; east, No. 104-2; south, No. 104-3 A; west, No. 104-4.	80000.
Do. No. 11.	Nalla Yemmarayya son of Chittoor, Revenue, Nadabolu.	North and west, No. 11-1; south, No. 11-2; west, No. 11-3.	20000.
Do. No. 1507.	Abdulla Yemmarayya, Revenue, Nadabolu.	North, No. 1507-1; east, No. 1507-2; south, No. 1507-3; west, No. 1507-4.	100000.
Do. No. 1514.	Do.	North, No. 1514-1; east, No. 1514-2; south and west, No. 1514-3.	100000.
Do. No. 151-3.	Abdulla Yemmarayya, son of Kilabettu, Revenue, Nadabolu.	North, No. 151-1; east, No. 151-2; south and west, No. 151-3.	100000.
Do. No. 151-8.	Do.	North, No. 151-4; east, No. 151-5; south, No. 151-6; west, No. 151-7.	100000.
Do. No. 152-8.	Yashwanth Chinnayya, Revenue, Nadabolu.	North, No. 152-1; east, No. 152-2; south, No. 152-3; west, No. 152-4.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-3.	Mahesh Chinnayya, Revenue, Nadabolu.	North, No. 1510-1; east, No. 1510-2; south, No. 1510-3; west, No. 1510-4.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-4.	Do.	North, No. 1510-1; east, No. 1510-2; south, No. 1510-3; west, No. 1510-4.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-7.	Abdulla Yemmarayya, Revenue, Nadabolu.	North, No. 1510-1; east, No. 1510-2; south, No. 1510-3; west, No. 1510-4.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-8.	Abdulla Yemmarayya and Yashwanth, sons of Chittoor, Revenue, Nadabolu.	North, No. 1510-1; east, No. 1510-2; south, No. 1510-3; west, No. 1510-4.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-9.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-10.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-11.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-12.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-13.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-14.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-15.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-16.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-17.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-18.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-19.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-20.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-21.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-22.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-23.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-24.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-25.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-26.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-27.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-28.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-29.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-30.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-31.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-32.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-33.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-34.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-35.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-36.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-37.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-38.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-39.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	100000.
Do. No. 1510-40.	Do.	North and east, No. 1510-1; south, No. 1510-2; west, No. 1510-3.	10000

* Under section 8, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 930 acres, to the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing Theodore Roosevelt Park, and, under sections 8 and 9 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Simail, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

[illegible]

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1874, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18 acres, be the same a little more or less, is set apart for public purposes, to-wit, for the work use of the right bank of the Pacific bank of Kaniakani; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Governor, Donaldson Gibson, Esquire, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional Office, Victoria, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, open or pasture, with survey or planish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent in H. 2500 sq.
North of road, between road, between road.			
Gravel, dry, S. No. 413.	John J. J. J.	North, pole dry, S. No. 414; east, bank of road, S. No. 415; south, pole dry, S. No. 416; west, pole dry, S. No. 417.	4000
Do. No. 418.	John J. J. J.	North, pole dry, S. No. 419; east, bank of road, S. No. 420; south, pole dry, S. No. 421; west, pole dry, S. No. 422.	4000
Total			8000

C. A. SMITH,

Agent for the Govt., P. M. D., Victoria, British Columbia.

Act 21, 1909, April 15, 1909.

Under section 4, Act 1 of 1909, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 80 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a sewerage system in Kamouristown, and, under section 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Collector, British Columbia, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Collector, British Columbia, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or pasture, with survey or planish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent in H. 2500 sq.
Between road, between road, between road.			
Apex, wet, S. No. 3.	John J. J. J.	North, S. No. 2; east, S. No. 1; South, S. No. 3; west, S. No. 4.	4000

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1909, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 80 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a sewerage system in Kamouristown, and, under section 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, John J. J. J., is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, John J. J. J., and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or pasture, with survey or planish number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent in H. 2500 sq.
Between road, between road, between road.			
Gravel, dry, S. No. 41.	John J. J. J.	North and east, S. No. 42; south, S. No. 43; west, S. No. 44.	4000

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1909, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 80 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a sewerage system in Kamouristown, and, under section 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, John J. J. J., is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Gullmuck division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or parcelled, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>East district, Gullmuck taluk, Madraspet taluq.</i>			
Govt. wet, No. 4	Kolam Sannarala	North, No. 22, east, No. 2nd & 3; south, paravolu boundary of Orissa, west, No. 22-2.	48
No. No. 22	Mandira Venkateswara	North, No. 22, east, No. 242, 2 & 4; south, No. 22-2; west, No. 22.	42
No. No. 24-4	Uppalapudi Venkateswara, late of Uppalapudi Nageswara, being north, north Sannarala	North, No. 24-4; east, No. 24-4; south, No. 24-4; west, No. 24-4.	42
No. No. 24-8	Chandrapada Sannarala	North, No. 24; east, No. 24-8; south, No. 24-4; west, No. 24-8.	48
Govt. wet, parcelled, No. 24-8	Uppalapudi Chandrapada	North, east, north and west No. 24	12
Total			192

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 184 ams, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for No. 1 distributary to the central channel; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tiru Pumping Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tiru Pumping Project, Arangudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or parcelled, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>East district, Gullmuck taluk, Madraspet taluq.</i>			
Govt. dry, No. 22-2	Kolam Sannarala	North, No. 22-2 F 2, east, No. 22-2 F 2; south, No. 22-2; west, No. 22-2 F 2.	48

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 ams, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for cutting a drainage channel below the outlet No. 1 of the Madraspet supply channel, Tiru Pumping Project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. The plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or parcelled, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>East district, Krishnapur taluk, Kallagudi taluq.</i>			
Govt. No. 412-2	Krishnapur Taluq.	North, No. 412 and 413; east and south, No. 412-1; west, No. 412 and 413.	48

Fort St. George, April 23, 1908.

Undersecretary of the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Land Management hereby certifies that the land mentioned in the following: section and acreage is the same, by the same or less, as needed for a public purpose, to wit: for the purpose of the Washington State Water Project, and, under sections 1 and 7 of the Act, the Bureau Director's Office, Washington, is authorized to acquire the land and the functions of a Co-Owner under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Vidyanagar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Discussion

Description of land, and, as dry, name of "parent" soil, with survey or plat map section.	Name of owner or owner's agent.	Description of the land reported to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Winnipeg district, Redbank road, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Insolent, dry	Owner, the Malaya of British merchants, Yohari Thammak Gubukin, Chaschik and Pala Kasmak.	Wet, on right bank of the Wabish channel, and British merchant dry land, with wet clay; sand, British merchant dry land.	area 30 "
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Under section 4, Act 1 of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule, and measuring 18 aers, be the same as that more or less, is needed for a public garden, and for the canal channel, Magsaysay Perjan; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the same act, the Revenue Division (Office of Valuations) is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Office, Vidyanagaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Supervisors: 40.00

Description of load, such as dry, wet or liquid bulk, with a survey or photo taken	Means of conveyance or storage	Description of the load required to be taken, e.g.	Excluded to be taken up
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Fragaria darvat, *Polianthea* tolt, *Silene* m. lapa

Extruded, wt 5.8g. 179-8.	Substr. Apple Vandenberg	Deposit of	North and west, remaining portion; south and west, 5.8g. 174-8.	west -48
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Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 455 acres, in the name of his estate as hereinafter, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field school in Tumpak village; and, under sections 6 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahfidar of Malabar is appointed to perform the duties of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the site is kept in the Tabuk office, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Received 1.12.1998

Description of bird, wet or dry, male or female, with colony or parent number.	Name of owner or caregiver	Measure(s) of the bird required to be taken (2).	Notes to be taken (3)
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anatomical diagram. *Medusa* (adult). *Hydra* (adult) (adult) (adult)

Brz, 8. Mo. 199	Fructose and 11 others.	North, portion of 8. Mo. 199; west, 8. Mo. 241; per (N. portion of 8. Mo. 199) west, Tachypleura lineata.	179 93
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Under section 6, Act 1 of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 310 acres, be the same as the 310 acres or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, as a site for the construction of the 7th branch channel, Magerit Project, and, under section 1 and 2 of the same Act, the Mysore Divisional Officer, Mysore, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the building is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Virudhunagar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Structure

[illegible]



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 17.]

MAURAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1904. [PART I. a. 4 p.

Part I.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Ordinances, April 26, 1904.

No. 497.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 11 and 30 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. T. Rama Rao Gera to be a member and Vice-President of the Cooldupah District Board.

No. 498.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R. Ry. Kolandaram Udayar Arangal to be a member of the South Arcot District Board.

No. 499.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. William Wilson Stephenson to be a member of the Annamalai District Board.

No. 500.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Rev. Leon Rochet, M.R. Ry. Chinnaswami Gururaman Adilappi Gururaman Arangal and Sahad Sahib Qader Khatib Sahib Bahadar have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Solon in the District of Solon.

No. 501.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R. Ry. Pappaswami Suman-Prasad Aiyar Arangal and M.R. Ry. Panayyanarayan Venkatesh Chetti Nayadukula Chetti Gera have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Solon in the District of Solon.

No. 502.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R. Ry. V. K. Peria Suman-Prasad Nagabhar Arangal, M.R. Ry. A. C. S. Sahib Reddy Arangal, M.R. Ry. M. Madhavanayagam Pillai Arangal and M.R. Ry. N. Sankaran Pillai Arangal have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Tuvosom in the District of Tanjore.

No. 503.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R. Ry. Maravanchikottai Reddy Arangal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Chingleput in the District of Chingleput.

No. 504.—Under clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1894, Mr. T. Lakshmi has been duly appointed by the Madras Trades Association as a Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras.

No. 505.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R. Ry. U. Desappa Kari Arangal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Annapolis.

No. 506.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, M.R. Ry. E. Subramanyam Pillai Sahib Pillai Arangal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Nagapattinam.

No. 507.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1894, M.R. Ry. K. Subramanyam Mahalingam Nageswami Arangal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Tenkasi.

No. 433.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 700,000 square yards, be, and the same is hereby, taken or provided for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a line in Agnew's Creek, B. K. No. 10, and, under sections 6 and 7, the Road Quarter Deputy Collector, Gaster, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Head-Quarters Deputy Collector, Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Summary

[illegible]

N. 518—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby directs that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 14 of an acre, be this more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Municipal lottery in Ouster; and, under sections 3 and 7, the District Deputy Collector, Ouster, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the site is available in the office of the District Deputy Collector, Ouster, for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without plan or plan only, with survey or previous title.	Name of owner or owners.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Ouster District, Ouster taluk, Ouster village.

Det. app. D No. 1027 B	Kandya Kameswari, wife of Kameswari.	North, side of No. 1; and east, side No. 1027 B; and, No. 1027 A.	4000
Do.	Settles Subashchandi, widow of Vachanachandi.	North and east, No. 1027 B; south, side of No. 1; and, No. 1027 A.	40
		Total ..	4040

L. M. WYNCH,
As. Secretary to Government.

Flags.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ousterward, April 23, 1926.

N. 126-P—In modification of notification No. 125-P, published on pages 266—271 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 25th April 1925, the following revised lists of places situated areas and of post-stations are published:

A.—PLACES-SITUATED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

Station.	Police.	Village or town.	District.	Police.	Village or town.
Colima-lens.	Dhanapattinam.	Dhanapattinam.	Salom.	Salom.	Salom.
	Uthamapattinam.	Uthamapattinam.	South Canara.	Mangalore.	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Inhabited localities.		Presidency or Province.	Inhabited localities.	
	Districts and Towns, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.			Districts and Towns, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	
I. Mysore ..	The whole Province.		II. Bombay— —cont.	1. Northern Division—cont.	
II. Bombay.	1. Northern Division—			(2) Towns—cont.	
	(a) Districts—			Basseri port.	
	Ahmedabad.			Hilwadi port.	
	Karn.			Bombay City.	
	Saur.			Bharu port.	
	Thana.			Thana port.	
	(4) Towns—			Udhagam.	
	Agardi port.			Tumra port.	
	Ahmedabad Town.			(c) States and Agencies—	
Bandra port.		Mali Rashtra Agency.			

Provinces or Territories.	Districts and Towns.		Provinces or Territories.	Districts and Towns.	
	Districts and Towns, and Towns of State or Union importance.			Districts and Towns, and Towns of State or Union importance.	
I. Central Division—	(a) Districts—		IV. The Panjab—cont.	(a) Districts—cont.	
	Almora.			Karnal.	
	East Khandah.			Lahore.	
	Bagh.			Ludhiana.	
	Dehra.			Lucknow.	
	West Khandah.			Muzaffargarh.	
	Patna.			Delhi.	
	Rohtak.			Chitpur.	
	Patna City.				
	(b) Towns—				
II. Bombay—cont.	(a) Districts—		V. Burma	(a) Districts—	
	Belgaum.			Achutan (Kachin).	
	Bijapur.			Bhamo.	
	Chandwar.			Bhamo.	
	Kolaba.			Bhamo.	
	Kolaba.			Bhamo.	
	Kolaba.			Bhamo.	
	Kolaba.			Bhamo.	
	Kolaba.			Bhamo.	
	Kolaba.			Bhamo.	
III. Bengal.	(a) Districts—		VI. The Central Territories.	(a) Districts—	
	Almora.			Achutan (Kachin).	
	East Khandah.			Bhamo.	
	Bagh.			Bhamo.	
	Dehra.			Bhamo.	
	West Khandah.			Bhamo.	
	Patna.			Bhamo.	
	Rohtak.			Bhamo.	
	Patna City.			Bhamo.	
	(b) Towns—				
IV. The Panjab.	(a) Districts—		VII. Rajputana.	(a) Districts—	
	Almora.			Achutan (Kachin).	
	East Khandah.			Bhamo.	
	Bagh.			Bhamo.	
	Dehra.			Bhamo.	
	West Khandah.			Bhamo.	
	Patna.			Bhamo.	
	Rohtak.			Bhamo.	
	Patna City.			Bhamo.	
	(b) Towns—				

[illegible]

W.—DANIELA STEINER

South African Railways

Thirunelveli	Ariyankuppam	Mangalore
Salem	Muthucalavaram	

Notes and Further Comments

Geopoll.	Kyrgyz.	Malays.	Turkey.
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100	100	100	100

1. Persons arriving from the plane above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in G.O. No. 432 P, dated 24st Mo. 1924.

Definieren wir $A_0 = \mathbb{I}$ als $n \times n$ -Matrix

No. 127-F.—The following notification of the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary—Plagues), No. 714, dated Boma, the 20th April 1910, is reprinted—

Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Hanoi in the Hoang-hai of the Biet-hai district of the Nadou Province, it orders that the Biet-hai Presidency and the Nadou Province are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the stacking for Vinh-chau of the Central

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (2), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1907 (III of 1907), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that no persons are to travel by rail or Rautailor on the Malabar Coast Southern Railway shall board from the 26th to the 28th April 1907 (both days inclusive) unless the Bombay Presidency and the Madras State to any person intending so to proceed to proceed to the San. Virapamashan. Car tickets at Maraji

Fort St. George, April 18, 1905.

No. 128-P.—Statement showing Plague Scourge and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 16th April 1905.

DISTRICT.		First period (Aug. 1898 to June 1900).		Second period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Third period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fourth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Fifth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Sixth period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Seventh period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Eighth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Ninth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Tenth period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Eleventh period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Twelfth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Thirteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fourteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Fifteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).		Sixteenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).		Seventeenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).		Eighteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).		Nineteenth period (July 1917 to June 1918).		Twentieth period (July 1918 to June 1919).		Twenty-first period (July 1919 to June 1920).		Twenty-second period (July 1920 to June 1921).		Twenty-third period (July 1921 to June 1922).		Twenty-fourth period (July 1922 to June 1923).		Twenty-fifth period (July 1923 to June 1924).		Twenty-sixth period (July 1924 to June 1925).		Twenty-seventh period (July 1925 to June 1926).		Twenty-eighth period (July 1926 to June 1927).		Twenty-ninth period (July 1927 to June 1928).		Thirtieth period (July 1928 to June 1929).		Thirty-first period (July 1929 to June 1930).		Thirty-second period (July 1930 to June 1931).		Thirty-third period (July 1931 to June 1932).		Thirty-fourth period (July 1932 to June 1933).		Thirty-fifth period (July 1933 to June 1934).		Thirty-sixth period (July 1934 to June 1935).		Thirty-seventh period (July 1935 to June 1936).		Thirty-eighth period (July 1936 to June 1937).		Thirty-ninth period (July 1937 to June 1938).		Fortieth period (July 1938 to June 1939).		Forty-first period (July 1939 to June 1940).		Forty-second period (July 1940 to June 1941).		Forty-third period (July 1941 to June 1942).		Forty-fourth period (July 1942 to June 1943).		Forty-fifth period (July 1943 to June 1944).		Forty-sixth period (July 1944 to June 1945).		Forty-seventh period (July 1945 to June 1946).		Forty-eighth period (July 1946 to June 1947).		Forty-ninth period (July 1947 to June 1948).		Fiftieth period (July 1948 to June 1949).		Fifty-first period (July 1949 to June 1950).		Fifty-second period (July 1950 to June 1951).		Fifty-third period (July 1951 to June 1952).		Fifty-fourth period (July 1952 to June 1953).		Fifty-fifth period (July 1953 to June 1954).		Fifty-sixth period (July 1954 to June 1955).		Fifty-seventh period (July 1955 to June 1956).		Fifty-eighth period (July 1956 to June 1957).		Fifty-ninth period (July 1957 to June 1958).		Sixtieth period (July 1958 to June 1959).		Sixty-first period (July 1959 to June 1960).		Sixty-second period (July 1960 to June 1961).		Sixty-third period (July 1961 to June 1962).		Sixty-fourth period (July 1962 to June 1963).		Sixty-fifth period (July 1963 to June 1964).		Sixty-sixth period (July 1964 to June 1965).		Sixty-seventh period (July 1965 to June 1966).		Sixty-eighth period (July 1966 to June 1967).		Sixty-ninth period (July 1967 to June 1968).		Seventieth period (July 1968 to June 1969).		Seventy-first period (July 1969 to June 1970).		Seventy-second period (July 1970 to June 1971).		Seventy-third period (July 1971 to June 1972).		Seventy-fourth period (July 1972 to June 1973).		Seventy-fifth period (July 1973 to June 1974).		Seventy-sixth period (July 1974 to June 1975).		Seventy-seventh period (July 1975 to June 1976).		Seventy-eighth period (July 1976 to June 1977).		Seventy-ninth period (July 1977 to June 1978).		Eightieth period (July 1978 to June 1979).		Eighty-first period (July 1979 to June 1980).		Eighty-second period (July 1980 to June 1981).		Eighty-third period (July 1981 to June 1982).		Eighty-fourth period (July 1982 to June 1983).		Eighty-fifth period (July 1983 to June 1984).		Eighty-sixth period (July 1984 to June 1985).		Eighty-seventh period (July 1985 to June 1986).		Eighty-eighth period (July 1986 to June 1987).		Eighty-ninth period (July 1987 to June 1988).		Ninetieth period (July 1988 to June 1989).		Ninety-first period (July 1989 to June 1990).		Ninety-second period (July 1990 to June 1991).		Ninety-third period (July 1991 to June 1992).		Ninety-fourth period (July 1992 to June 1993).		Ninety-fifth period (July 1993 to June 1994).		Ninety-sixth period (July 1994 to June 1995).		Ninety-seventh period (July 1995 to June 1996).		Ninety-eighth period (July 1996 to June 1997).		Ninety-ninth period (July 1997 to June 1998).		One hundredth period (July 1998 to June 1999).		One hundred and first period (July 1999 to June 2000).		One hundred and second period (July 2000 to June 2001).		One hundred and third period (July 2001 to June 2002).		One hundred and fourth period (July 2002 to June 2003).		One hundred and fifth period (July 2003 to June 2004).		One hundred and sixth period (July 2004 to June 2005).		One hundred and seventh period (July 2005 to June 2006).		One hundred and eighth period (July 2006 to June 2007).		One hundred and ninth period (July 2007 to June 2008).		One hundred and tenth period (July 2008 to June 2009).		One hundred and eleventh period (July 2009 to June 2010).		One hundred and twelfth period (July 2010 to June 2011).		One hundred and thirteenth period (July 2011 to June 2012).		One hundred and fourteenth period (July 2012 to June 2013).		One hundred and fifteenth period (July 2013 to June 2014).		One hundred and sixteenth period (July 2014 to June 2015).		One hundred and seventeenth period (July 2015 to June 2016).		One hundred and eighteenth period (July 2016 to June 2017).		One hundred and nineteenth period (July 2017 to June 2018).		One hundred and twentieth period (July 2018 to June 2019).		One hundred and twenty-first period (July 2019 to June 2020).		One hundred and twenty-second period (July 2020 to June 2021).		One hundred and twenty-third period (July 2021 to June 2022).		One hundred and twenty-fourth period (July 2022 to June 2023).		One hundred and twenty-fifth period (July 2023 to June 2024).		One hundred and twenty-sixth period (July 2024 to June 2025).		One hundred and twenty-seventh period (July 2025 to June 2026).		One hundred and twenty-eighth period (July 2026 to June 2027).		One hundred and twenty-ninth period (July 2027 to June 2028).		One hundred and thirtieth period (July 2028 to June 2029).		One hundred and thirty-first period (July 2029 to June 2030).		One hundred and thirty-second period (July 2030 to June 2031).		One hundred and thirty-third period (July 2031 to June 2032).		One hundred and thirty-fourth period (July 2032 to June 2033).		One hundred and thirty-fifth period (July 2033 to June 2034).		One hundred and thirty-sixth period (July 2034 to June 2035).		One hundred and thirty-seventh period (July 2035 to June 2036).		One hundred and thirty-eighth period (July 2036 to June 2037).		One hundred and thirty-ninth period (July 2037 to June 2038).		One hundred and fortieth period (July 2038 to June 2039).		One hundred and forty-first period (July 2039 to June 2040).		One hundred and forty-second period (July 2040 to June 2041).		One hundred and forty-third period (July 2041 to June 2042).		One hundred and forty-fourth period (July 2042 to June 2043).		One hundred and forty-fifth period (July 2043 to June 2044).		One hundred and forty-sixth period (July 2044 to June 2045).		One hundred and forty-seventh period (July 2045 to June 2046).		One hundred and forty-eighth period (July 2046 to June 2047).		One hundred and forty-ninth period (July 2047 to June 2048).		One hundred and fiftieth period (July 2048 to June 2049).		One hundred and fifty-first period (July 2049 to June 2050).		One hundred and fifty-second period (July 2050 to June 2051).		One hundred and fifty-third period (July 2051 to June 2052).		One hundred and fifty-fourth period (July 2052 to June 2053).		One hundred and fifty-fifth period (July 2053 to June 2054).		One hundred and fifty-sixth period (July 2054 to June 2055).		One hundred and fifty-seventh period (July 2055 to June 2056).		One hundred and fifty-eighth period (July 2056 to June 2057).		One hundred and fifty-ninth period (July 2057 to June 2058).		One hundred and sixtieth period (July 2058 to June 2059).		One hundred and sixty-first period (July 2059 to June 2060).		One hundred and sixty-second period (July 2060 to June 2061).		One hundred and sixty-third period (July 2061 to June 2062).		One hundred and sixty-fourth period (July 2062 to June 2063).		One hundred and sixty-fifth period (July 2063 to June 2064).		One hundred and sixty-sixth period (July 2064 to June 2065).		One hundred and sixty-seventh period (July 2065 to June 2066).		One hundred and sixty-eighth period (July 2066 to June 2067).		One hundred and sixty-ninth period (July 2067 to June 2068).		One hundred and seventieth period (July 2068 to June 2069).		One hundred and seventy-first period (July 2069 to June 2070).		One hundred and seventy-second period (July 2070 to June 2071).		One hundred and seventy-third period (July 2071 to June 2072).		One hundred and seventy-fourth period (July 2072 to June 2073).		One hundred and seventy-fifth period (July 2073 to June 2074).		One hundred and seventy-sixth period (July 2074 to June 2075).		One hundred and seventy-seventh period (July 2075 to June 2076).		One hundred and seventy-eighth period (July 2076 to June 2077).		One hundred and seventy-ninth period (July 2077 to June 2078).		One hundred and eightieth period (July 2078 to June 2079).		One hundred and eighty-first period (July 2079 to June 2080).		One hundred and eighty-second period (July 2080 to June 2081).		One hundred and eighty-third period (July 2081 to June 2082).		One hundred and eighty-fourth period (July 2082 to June 2083).		One hundred and eighty-fifth period (July 2083 to June 2084).		One hundred and eighty-sixth period (July 2084 to June 2085).		One hundred and eighty-seventh period (July 2085 to June 2086).		One hundred and eighty-eighth period (July 2086 to June 2087).		One hundred and eighty-ninth period (July 2087 to June 2088).		One hundred and ninetieth period (July 2088 to June 2089).		One hundred and ninety-first period (July 2089 to June 2090).		One hundred and ninety-second period (July 2090 to June 2091).		One hundred and ninety-third period (July 2091 to June 2092).		One hundred and ninety-fourth period (July 2092 to June 2093).		One hundred and ninety-fifth period (July 2093 to June 2094).		One hundred and ninety-sixth period (July 2094 to June 2095).		One hundred and ninety-seventh period (July 2095 to June 2096).		One hundred and ninety-eighth period (July 2096 to June 2097).		One hundred and ninety-ninth period (July 2097 to June 2098).		Two hundredth period (July 2098 to June 2099).		Two hundred and first period (July 2099 to June 2100).		Two hundred and second period (July 2100 to June 2101).		Two hundred and third period (July 2101 to June 2102).		Two hundred and fourth period (July 2102 to June 2103).		Two hundred and fifth period (July 2103 to June 2104).		Two hundred and sixth period (July 2104 to June 2105).		Two hundred and seventh period (July 2105 to June 2106).		Two hundred and eighth period (July 2106 to June 2107).		Two hundred and ninth period (July 2107 to June 2108).		Two hundred and tenth period (July 2108 to June 2109).		Two hundred and eleventh period (July 2109 to June 2110).		Two hundred and twelfth period (July 2110 to June 2111).		Two hundred and thirteenth period (July 2111 to June 2112).		Two hundred and fourteenth period (July 2112 to June 2113).		Two hundred and fifteenth period (July 2113 to June 2114).		Two hundred and sixteenth period (July 2114 to June 2115).		Two hundred and seventeenth period (July 2115 to June 2116).		Two hundred and eighteenth period (July 2116 to June 2117).		Two hundred and nineteenth period (July 2117 to June 2118).		Two hundred and twentieth period (July 2118 to June 2119).		Two hundred and twenty-first period (July 2119 to June 2120).		Two hundred and twenty-second period (July 2120 to June 2121).		Two hundred and twenty-third period (July 2121 to June 2122).		Two hundred and twenty-fourth period (July 2122 to June 2123).		Two hundred and twenty-fifth period (July 2123 to June 2124).		Two hundred and twenty-sixth period (July 2124 to June 2125).		Two hundred and twenty-seventh period (July 2125 to June 2126).		Two hundred and twenty-eighth period (July 2126 to June 2127).		Two hundred and twenty-ninth period (July 2127 to June 2128).		Two hundred and thirtieth period (July 2128 to June 2129).		Two hundred and thirty-first period (July 2129 to June 2130).		Two hundred and thirty-second period (July 2130 to June 2131).		Two hundred and thirty-third period (July 2131 to June 2132).		Two hundred and thirty-fourth period (July 2132 to June 2133).		Two hundred and thirty-fifth period (July 2133 to June 2134).		Two hundred and thirty-sixth period (July 2134 to June 2135).		Two hundred and thirty-seventh period (July 2135 to June 2136).		Two hundred and thirty-eighth period (July 2136 to June 2137).		Two hundred and thirty-ninth period (July 2137 to June 2138).		Two hundred and fortieth period (July 2138 to June 2139).		Two hundred and forty-first period (July 2139 to June 2140).		Two hundred and forty-second period (July 2140 to June 2141).		Two hundred and forty-third period (July 2141 to June 2142).		Two hundred and forty-fourth period (July 2142 to June 2143).		Two hundred and forty-fifth period (July 2143 to June 2144).		Two hundred and forty-sixth period (July 2144 to June 2145).		Two hundred and forty-seventh period (July 2145 to June 2146).		Two hundred and forty-eighth period (July 2146 to June 2147).		Two hundred and forty-ninth period (July 2147 to June 2148).		Two hundred and fiftieth period (July 2148 to June 2149).		Two hundred and fifty-first period (July 2149 to June 2150).		Two hundred and fifty-second period (July 2150 to June 2151).		Two hundred and fifty-third period (July 2151 to June 2152).		Two hundred and fifty-fourth period (July 2152 to June 2153).		Two hundred and fifty-fifth period (July 2153 to June 2154).		Two hundred and fifty-sixth period (July 2154 to June 2155).		Two hundred and fifty-seventh period (July 2155 to June 2156).		Two hundred and fifty-eighth period (July 2156 to June 2157).		Two hundred and fifty-ninth period (July 2157 to June 2158).		Two hundred and sixtieth period (July 2158 to June 2159).		Two hundred and sixty-first period (July 2159 to June 2160).		Two hundred and sixty-second period (July 2160 to June 2161).		Two hundred and sixty-third period (July 2161 to June 2162).		Two hundred and sixty-fourth period (July 2162 to June 2163).		Two hundred and sixty-fifth period (July 2163 to June 2164).		Two hundred and sixty-sixth period (July 2164 to June 2165).		Two hundred and sixty-seventh period (July 2165 to June 2166).		Two hundred and sixty-eighth period (July 2166 to June 2167).		Two hundred and sixty-ninth period (July 2167 to June 2168).		Two hundred and seventieth period (July 2168 to June 2169).		Two hundred and seventy-first period (July 2169 to June 2170).		Two hundred and seventy-second period (July 2170 to June 2171).		Two hundred and seventy-third period (July 2171 to June 2172).		Two hundred and seventy-fourth period (July 2172 to June 2173).		Two hundred and seventy-fifth period (July 2173 to June 2174).		Two hundred and seventy-sixth period (July 2174 to June 2175).		Two hundred and seventy-seventh period (July 2175 to June 2176).		Two hundred and seventy-eighth period (July 2176 to June 2177).		Two hundred and seventy-ninth period (July 2177 to June 2178).		Two hundred and eightieth period (July 2178 to June 2179).		Two hundred and eighty-first period (July 2179 to June 2180).		Two hundred and eighty-second period (July 2180 to June 2181).		Two hundred and eighty-third period (July 2181 to June 2182).		Two hundred and eighty-fourth period (July 2182 to June 2183).		Two hundred and eighty-fifth period (July 2183 to June 2184).		Two hundred and eighty-sixth period (July 2184 to June 2185).		Two hundred and eighty-seventh period (July 2185 to June 2186).		Two hundred and eighty-eighth period (July 2186 to June 2187).		Two hundred and eighty-ninth period (July 2187 to June 2188).		Two hundred and ninetieth period (July 2188 to June 2189).		Two hundred and ninety-first period (July 2189 to June 2190).		Two hundred and ninety-second period (July 2190 to June 2191).		Two hundred and ninety-third period (July 2191 to June 2192).		Two hundred and ninety-fourth period (July 2192 to June 2193).		Two hundred and ninety-fifth period (July 2193 to June 2194).		Two hundred and ninety-sixth period (July 2194 to June 2195).		Two hundred and ninety-seventh period (July 2195 to June 2196).		Two hundred and ninety-eighth period (July 2196 to June 2197).		Two hundred and ninety-ninth period (July 2197 to June 2198).		Two hundredth period (July 2198 to June 2199).		Two hundred and first period (July 2199 to June 2200).		Two hundred and second period (July 2200 to June 2201).		Two hundred and third period (July 2201 to June 2202).		Two hundred and fourth period (July 2202 to June 2203).		Two hundred and fifth period (July 2203 to June 2204).		Two hundred and sixth period (July 2204 to June 2205).		Two hundred and seventh period (July 2205 to June 2206).		Two hundred and eighth period (July 2206 to June 2207).		Two hundred and ninth period (July 2207 to June 2208).		Two hundred and tenth period (July 2208 to June 2209).		Two hundred and eleventh period (July 2209 to June 2210).		Two hundred and twelfth period (July 2210 to June 2211).		Two hundred and thirteenth period (July 2211 to June 2212).		Two hundred and fourteenth period (July 2212 to June 2213).		Two hundred and fifteenth period (July 2213 to June 2214).		Two hundred and sixteenth period (July 2214 to June 2215).		Two hundred and seventeenth period (July 2215 to June 2216).		Two hundred and eighteenth period (July 2216 to June 2217).		Two hundred and nineteenth period (July 2217 to June 2218).		Two hundred and twentieth period (July 2218 to June 2219).		Two hundred and twenty-first period (July 2219 to June 2220).		Two hundred and twenty-second period (July 2220 to June 2221).		Two hundred and twenty-third period (July 2221 to June 2222).		Two hundred and twenty-fourth period (July 2222 to June 2223).		Two hundred and twenty-fifth period (July 2223 to June 2224).		Two hundred and twenty-sixth period (July 2224 to June 2225).		Two hundred and twenty-seventh period (July 2225 to June 2226).		Two hundred and twenty-eighth period (July 2226 to June 2227).		Two hundred and twenty-ninth period (July 2227 to June 2228).		Two hundred and thirtieth period (July 2228 to June 2229).		Two hundred and thirty-first period (July 2229 to June 2230).		Two hundred and thirty-second period (July 2230 to June 2231).		Two hundred and thirty-third period (July 2231 to June 2232).		Two hundred and thirty-fourth period (July 2232 to June 2233).		Two hundred and thirty-fifth period (July 2233 to June 2234).		Two hundred and thirty-sixth period (July 2234 to June 2235).		Two hundred and thirty-seventh period (July 2235 to June 2236).		Two hundred and thirty-eighth period (July 2236 to June 2237).		Two hundred and thirty-ninth period (July 2237 to June 2238).		Two hundred and fortieth period (July 2238 to June 2239).		Two hundred and forty-first period (July 2239 to June 2240).		Two hundred and forty-second period (July 2240 to June 2241).		Two hundred and forty-third period (July 2241 to June 2242).		Two hundred and forty-fourth period (July 2242 to June 2243).		Two hundred and forty-fifth period (July 2243 to June 2244).		Two hundred and forty-sixth period (July 2244 to June 2245).		Two hundred and forty-seventh period (July 2245 to June 2246).		Two hundred and forty-eighth period (July 2246 to June 2247).		Two hundred and forty-ninth period (July 2247 to June 2248).		Two hundred and fiftieth period (July 2248 to June 2249).		Two hundred and fifty-first period (July 2249 to June 2250).		Two hundred and fifty-second period (July 2250 to June 2251).		Two hundred and fifty-third period (July 2251 to June 2252).		Two hundred and fifty-fourth period (July 2252 to June 2253).		Two hundred and fifty-fifth period (July 2253 to June 2254).		Two hundred and fifty-sixth period (July 2254 to June 2255).		Two hundred and fifty-seventh period (July 2255 to June 2256).		Two hundred and fifty-eighth period (July 2256 to June 2257).		Two hundred and fifty-ninth period (July 2257 to June 2258).		Two hundred and sixtieth period (July 2258 to June 2259).		Two hundred and sixty-first period (July 2259 to June 2260).		Two hundred and sixty-second period (July 2260 to June 2261).		Two hundred and sixty-third period (July 2261 to June 2262).		Two hundred and sixty-fourth period (July 2262 to June 2263).		Two hundred and sixty-fifth period (July 2263 to June 2264).		Two hundred and sixty-sixth period (July 2264 to June 2265).		Two hundred and sixty-seventh period (July 2265 to June 2266).		Two hundred and sixty-eighth period (July 2266 to June 2267).		Two hundred and sixty-ninth period (July 2267 to June 2268).		Two hundred and seventieth period (July 2268 to June 2269).		Two hundred and seventy-first period (July 2269 to June 2270).		Two hundred and seventy-second period (July 2270 to June 2271).		Two hundred and seventy-third period (July 2271 to June 2272).		Two hundred and seventy-fourth period (July 2272 to June 2273).		Two hundred and seventy-fifth period (July 2273 to June 2274).		Two hundred and seventy-sixth period (July 2274 to June 2275).		Two hundred and seventy-seventh period (July 2275 to June 2276).		Two hundred and seventy-eighth period (July 2276 to June 2277).		Two hundred and seventy-ninth period (July 2277 to June 2278).		Two hundred and eightieth period (July 2278 to June 2279).		Two hundred and eighty-first period (July 2279 to June 2280).		Two hundred and eighty-second period (July 2280 to June 2281).		Two hundred and eighty-third period (July 2281 to June 2282).		Two hundred and eighty-fourth period (July 2282 to June 2283).		Two hundred and eighty-fifth period (July 2283 to June 2284).		Two hundred and eighty-sixth period (July 2284 to June 2285).		Two hundred and eighty-seventh period (July 2285 to June 2286).		Two hundred and eighty-eighth period (July 2286 to June 2287).		Two hundred and eighty-ninth period (July 2287 to June 2288).		Two hundred and ninetieth period (July 2288 to June 2289).		Two hundred and ninety-first period (July 2289 to June 2290).		Two hundred and ninety-second period (July 2290 to June 2291).		Two hundred and ninety-third period (July 2291 to June 2292).		Two hundred and ninety-fourth period (July 2292 to June 2293).		Two hundred and ninety-fifth period (July 2293 to June 2294).		Two hundred and ninety-sixth period (July 2294 to June 2295).		Two hundred and ninety-seventh period (July 2295 to June 2296).		Two hundred and ninety-eighth period (July 2296 to June 2297).		Two hundred and ninety-ninth period (July 2297 to June 2298).		Two hundredth period (July 2298 to June 2299).		Two hundred and first period (July 2299 to June 2300).		Two hundred and second period (July 2300 to June 2301).		Two hundred and third period (July 2301 to June 2302).		Two hundred and fourth period (July 2302 to June 2303).		Two hundred and fifth period (July 2303 to June 2304).		Two hundred and sixth period (July 2304 to June 2305).		Two hundred and seventh period (July 2305 to June 2306).		Two hundred and eighth period (July 2306 to June 2307).		Two hundred and ninth period (July 2307 to June 2308).		Two hundred and tenth period (July 2308 to June 2309).		Two hundred and eleventh period (July 2309 to June 2310).		Two hundred and twelfth period (July 2310 to June 2311).		Two hundred and thirteenth period (July 2311 to June 2312).		Two hundred and fourteenth period (July 2312 to June 2313).		Two hundred and fifteenth period (July 2313 to June 2314).		Two hundred and sixteenth period (July 2314 to June 2315).		Two hundred and seventeenth period (July 2315 to June 2316).		Two hundred and eighteenth period (July 2316 to June 2317).		Two hundred and nineteenth period (July 2317 to June 2318).		Two hundred and twentieth period (July 2318 to June 2319).		Two hundred and twenty-first period (July 2319 to June 2320).		Two hundred and twenty-second period (July 2320 to June 2321).		Two hundred and twenty-third period (July 2321 to June 2322).		Two hundred and twenty-fourth period (July 2322 to June 2323).		Two hundred and twenty-fifth period (July 2323 to June 2324).		Two hundred and twenty-sixth period (July 2324 to June 2325).		Two hundred and twenty-seventh period (July 2325 to June 2326).		Two hundred and twenty-eighth period (July 2326 to June 2327).		Two hundred and twenty-ninth period (July 2327 to June 2328).		Two hundred and thirtieth period (July 2328 to June 2329).		Two hundred and thirty-first period (July 2329 to June 2330).		Two hundred and thirty-second period (July 2330 to June 2331).		Two hundred and thirty-third period (July 2331 to June 2332).		Two hundred and thirty-fourth period (July 2332 to June 2333).		Two hundred and thirty-fifth period (July 2333 to June 2334).		Two hundred and thirty-sixth period (July 2334 to June 2335).		Two hundred and thirty-seventh period (July 2335 to June 2336).		Two hundred and thirty-eighth period (July 2336 to June 2337).		Two hundred and thirty-ninth period (July 2337 to June 2338).		Two hundred and fortieth period (July 2338 to June 2339).		Two hundred and forty-first period (July 2339 to June 2340).		Two hundred and forty-second period (July 2340 to June 2341).		Two hundred and forty-third period (July 2341 to June 2342).	
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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1916.

[Price, 2 annas]

Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ordinance, April 25, 1916.

No. 81.—In the exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (Act VIII of 1904), the Chancellor of the University of Madras is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be on Ordinary Fellowships of the University:—

M. R. S. Srinivasan Mudaliar, B.A., M.A. (Edinburgh.)

Ordinance, April 21, 1916.

No. 82.—The following amendments will be made in the Public Service Notification published at pages 108 to 115 of Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26th March 1915 and the Special Test Notifications published at pages 508 to 525 of Part I-B of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 26th December 1915:—

I. Public Service Notification.

In the table showing the various offices in "Popular Service", etc., under "I. Educational Department", add in column 2, against "(1) Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors of Schools",—

"Assistant Teachers, Higher Grade."

II. Special Test Notification.

In the notes under article 4 of the notification make the following changes:—

(1) In note (A) add "and (B)", change "(B)" into "(C)", delete the words, "or the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University," after the words, "the First Examination in Arts", and add "(D) Candidates who obtained the diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical examinations prior to 1st June 1915."

- (9) In rule (2) (b) insert the words "or the Intermediate Examination", after the words, "the First Examination in Arts", and add the words "or Calcutta" in the same line.
- Grant then, (5) in the above rule.
- Change (3) into (2) and add the following to the work, "or the Metropolitan Examination."
- "to pass in 1910 or become qualified under Article I of the Public Service Notification subsequent to that date."
- Add—(4) Candidates who obtained the Diploma in Agriculture at the Government Technical Examinations prior to 1st June 1908."
- (5) In rule (2) (1), add the following in continuation—
- "prior to 1910 or become qualified under Article I of the Public Service Notification subsequent to that date."
- (6) In column 2 of the table showing the offices or appointments for which the Special Tests are severally prescribed, against Assistant Test, Higher Grade, add the following, namely,
- 19, Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Inspectors of Schools.

E. M. WYNNE,
A. G. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant M.R. K. Dammisetti Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cuddalore Range, privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of refusal and to appoint M.R. P. Vaidyanathan, Head Clerk, Office of the Inspectors of Schools, IV Circle, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Palakkad Range, to act for him in the proprietary class during his absence on leave or until further orders—to join on relief from the Palakkad Range.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 25th April 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

The privilege granted to M.R. A. Guruswamy Mudali, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kanchikode Range, in the notification published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th January 1910, is extended by four months.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 25th April 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

PROMOTION.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to confirm the following promotion in the grade of Sub-Assistants—

Mr A. T. J. Van, Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madras District, to act in Class I with effect from the 14th March 1910, vide M.R. S. T. Kaligayana Pillai on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 25th April 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN WIDOWS, 1910-1911.

Sixty-three scholarships will be awarded to Hindu and Muhammadan widows studying in recognized schools and will be payable for one year in the classes specified below:—

- (1) Five scholarships (three for each caste) of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each in the third standard or class.
 - (2) Nine scholarships (three for each caste) of the monthly value of Rs. 4 each in the fourth standard or class.
 - (3) Nine scholarships (three for each caste) of the monthly value of Rs. 3 each in the first form.
 - (4) Nine scholarships (three for each caste) of the monthly value of Rs. 2 each in the second form.
 - (5) Nine scholarships (three for each caste) of the monthly value of Rs. 1 each in the third form.
- English grammar allowances (one for each caste) of Rs. 5 per annum, payable for one year, to supplement scholarships (1), (2) and (3) will be granted to Hindu and Muhammadan widows to study in places other than their native towns or villages, when the schools in their native towns or villages do not receive the required forms.
- (6) Six scholarships (two for each caste) of the monthly value of Rs. 10 each in the fourth form.

(7) Six scholarships (two for each class) of the monthly value of Rs. 12 each in the 2nd form.

(8) Six scholarships (two for each class) of the monthly value of Rs. 15 each in the 3rd form.

Twelve juvenile scholars (four for each grade) of Rs. 8 per mensem, payable for one year, to supplement scholarships (3), (7) and (8) will be granted to enable Hindu and Mohammedan widows to study in places other than their native towns or villages when the schools in those native towns or villages do not receive the required fees.

The award of the above scholarships and allowances will be left to the discretion of the Inspector.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 24 April 1910.

A. G. BOCKING,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND FEEDERARY CLASSES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS—1910-1911.

Note.—The term "standard" includes "class".

(Special for Mappila.)

One hundred and sixty scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 1 each payable in the III standard and 40 of the monthly value of Rs. 14 each payable in the IV standard will be awarded to enable Mappila pupils of provinces in the Madras and Madras Districts to prosecute their studies for the next higher standard.

The conditions of award are as follows:—

(1) The candidates shall previously have been a pupil at the time of examination and, for at least one year previously in a recognized school.

(2) The candidate shall prosecute his studies in a recognized school connected with the Madras Educational Department.

(3) The scholarships shall be awarded or continued and enhanced only to pupils of provinces.

These scholarships will be sanctioned by the Inspector of Schools, South Circle.

(Special for Savarna.)

Twenty-five scholarships, as noted below, will be awarded to Savarna pupils in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Orissa Districts.

Five scholarships of the monthly value of eight annas each in the Infant standard.

Do.	do.	one rupee each in the I standard.
Do.	do.	do. II do.
Do.	do.	two rupees each in the III do.
Do.	do.	do. IV do.

In the absence of Savarna pupils, the scholarships shall be awarded to Khond pupils.

These scholarships will, on the recommendation of the Government Agent in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Orissa Districts, be sanctioned by the Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

The conditions specified for Mappila scholarships shall apply to these scholarships also.

(Special for Khonds.)

Twenty-five scholarships, as noted hereunder, will be awarded by the Inspector of Schools, First Circle, to Khond pupils on the same conditions as those under which scholarships for Mappilas are awarded.

Five scholarships of the monthly value of eight annas each in the Infant standard.

Do.	do.	one rupee each in the	I	do.
Do.	do.	do.	II	do.
Do.	do.	two rupees each in the	III	do.
Do.	do.	do.	IV	do.

In the absence of Khond pupils, the scholarships shall be awarded to Savarna pupils.

(Special for Kayas.)

Twenty-five scholarships, as noted below, will be awarded to Kayas pupils in the Madras District, whether under public or private management:—

Five scholarships of the monthly value of eight annas each in the Infant standard.

Do.	do.	one rupee each in the	I	do.
Do.	do.	do.	II	do.
Do.	do.	two rupees each in the	III	do.
Do.	do.	do.	IV	do.

These scholarships will, on the recommendation of the Government Agent, Madras, be sanctioned by the Inspector of Schools, First Circle.

(Special for Mappilas.)

Twenty scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 will be awarded to Mappilas in the Special Commercial class attached to the Government School at Chennarayana, Coimbatore, in accordance with the terms of the Notification published on Part I-B of the Part 2d Group, Series of the 25th December 1909. These scholarships will be sanctioned by the Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 24 April 1910.

A. G. BOCKING,
Director of Public Instruction.

BOARD FOR THE AWARD OF SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

It is notified that Government have appointed Mr. Herbert Chapman, Acting Inspector of Schools, to act as a member of the Board during the absence on leave of Mr. J. A. Yates or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 10th April 1910.

A. G. BOURKE,
Director of Public Instruction.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

POSTING.

Mr. J. Subramanyam Aiyar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, North Arcot District, is set as Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, during the absence of H.R.P. G. V. Subramanyam Aiyar on leave or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 20th April 1910.

A. G. BOURKE,
Director of Public Instruction.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE HOSPITAL ASSISTANT GRADE.

It is hereby notified that the under-mentioned medical pupils have been declared to have passed the Final Examination of the Hospital Assistant Department held by the Board of Examiners, Medical College, in March last:-

Names of pupils	Respective Medical school
1. M. Chirupada Rao	Rayachoti.
2. S. Subramanyam Pillai	Vinayapuram.
3. G. Krishna Rao	Rayachoti.
4. M. Govindaraja Madhavar	Do.
5. P. L. Narayana Rao	Vinayapuram.
6. K. S. Subramanyam Aiyar	Rayachoti.
7. K. Raju Pillai	Do.
8. T. Govindaraja	Vinayapuram.
9. N. D. Subramanyam Aiyar	Tanjore.
10. T. C. Madhavan	Rayachoti.
11. T. K. Krishna Pillai	Do.
12. G. S. K. Subramanyam Aiyar	Do.
13. Govindaraja Srinivas	Tanjore.
14. Jagadeesan	Rayachoti.
15. A. Subramanyam	Tanjore.
16. J. Narayanaswami Nayudu	Rayachoti.
17. K. Ramaswami Nayudu	Vinayapuram.
18. T. V. Madhavan Pillai	Rayachoti.
19. K. M. Narayanaswami	Do.
20. G. V. Narayanaswami	Do.
21. M. Narayanaswami	Tanjore.
22. T. D. Han Rao	Rayachoti.
23. P. Govindaraja Rao	Do.
24. V. Agasthya	Do.
25. P. Narayanaswami	Do.
26. T. V. Narayanaswami	Do.
27. M. S. Narayanaswami	Do.
28. V. O. Narayanaswami	Do.
29. A. Narayanaswami	Do.
30. M. J. Aiyar	Do.
31. C. Narayanaswami	Do.
32. V. Narayanaswami	Do.
33. U. Narayanaswami	Tanjore.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 22nd April 1910.

A. G. BOURKE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—JUNE 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the Written test in connection with the next Government Technical Examination in River Surveying, Engineering, Intermediate Grade, will be held on Saturday the 18th June 1910, at five o'clock in the afternoon immediately after the test in connection with a notice that will be published in due course in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette.

2. The Written and viva voce examinations will be held only at Madras. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who attends a centre other than Madras.

8. In the case of applications from pupils, the head of the institution from which they are sent is requested to see, before signing the certificate at the foot of each application, that the candidate has been accepted by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as fitted to appear for admission in those Secondary Engineering schools up to the Intermediate grade.

N.B.—Candidates recognized for *General Education* only should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils coming up for the Technical examinations.

9. Each candidate should submit along with his application a certificate signed by the *Barbery Engineer or the Assistant Barbery Engineer* that he has undergone a five months' course in "House Barbery Engineering—Technical grade."

10. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms at the day and the Commissioner's Office on or before the 15th April, after which date no applications will be received.

11. Candidates in the madras should obtain the required application forms from the Treasury of the town in which they are residents or of the district to which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Stagenhaskin, and not to the Collector of Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the madras requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

12. The prescribed fee of Rupees five, that is, the fee prescribed for a subject according to the Intermediate grade, must be paid in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, on or before the 15th April, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras attached to the application. Care should be taken to see that the fee is remitted *entirely* early so that the fee receipt obtained may be attached to the applications which must reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 15th April. On no account will the fee be remitted to the Commissioner's office whether and on what or by Post Office order.

Note.—At Madras, in the case of all pupils, the fee should be collected by the *Headmaster* and sent in a lump sum to the Bank of Madras together with the date of the pupils, one of which will be retained by the Bank and the other signed and returned to the *Headmaster*. The *Bank* list should be forwarded to this office along with the applications of the candidates. The necessary forms for this purpose will be supplied by this office to *Headmasters* on application.

13. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, represented and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid being *carefully* retained to it:—

[Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.]

To
The Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations,
Stagenhaskin,
Madras.

N.B.—Candidates anxious to secure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an *addressed post-card* in their respective applications. The post-card should bear the candidate's address only, and no other writing. Such post-cards will be returned to them in due course with the "Received" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that required by the postal rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given, and will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. *Insufficiently stamped covers* will be rejected.

14. Candidates should write their names, their father's names, and their house names distinctly and in full in their applications, and give their address in full also, i.e., "Office Madras" they should state in column 3 of their applications whether they are "Householders," "Students" or "Pensioners." Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

N.B.—The acceptance or rejection of candidates, or the applications held by them, should *carefully* be stated in full in column 3 of their applications.

15. The fee paid will, in no case whatever, be refunded, nor will it be returned for a subsequent examination. Neither will any amount be sent back to any candidate who has not been admitted. Candidates are *strongly* requested to study the regulations carefully and critically themselves, before sending their fees, that they fulfil the prescribed conditions of admission to the examinations.

16. Reasons to any change that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements, the written examinations will be indicated as shown in the following table:—

Day.	Time.	Subject.
1st day. Saturday, 10th June ..	11 A.M. to 2 P.M. ..	Minor Secondary Engineering (Intermediate Grade).

17. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government notification regarding the examinations, and to the syllabus for the subject, copies of both of which can be had on payment at the Government Press, Madras. No notice of the application or of the notification can be furnished to candidates from the Commissioner's Office.

18. Any candidate reported of having lost a receipt is responsible for any loss or delay in his attendance. Candidates should also be informed from *any* report for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason, whether as to the bona fides of his receipt, he may be required to supply a re-statement of some future date to be paid by the Commissioner in any case or more of the receipt of the examination for which it is required, his receipt or further being determined as the result of such re-examination.

(By order.)

C. NADDOX,
Secretary.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 6th April 1910.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—ATRIE 1918.

Civil and Practical Examinations.

It is hereby notified that the arrangements made for the conduct of the Civil and Practical Examinations for the several subjects under the different groups will be published in the *Part B Group Circular* from time to time, the subjects, centres, etc., to which the arrangements relate being specified. In all cases for which no arrangements are notified in the Circular, the necessary information can be obtained from the Chief Superintendents of the Written Examination Department.

2. Candidates who may not be able to attend the Civil and Practical Examinations should intimate the fact, sufficiently early, to the examiner whose name is entered first against the subjects brought up by them, so that arrangements may not be made for those examinations. The particular subjects and the places for which the candidates concerned are unable to attend should be clearly specified in the letter to the examiner.

3. Candidates for Carpentry, Fitter's work and any other subject, the practical examination in which requires the use of tools, etc., should bring their own tools, etc., with them.

4. The following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Civil and Practical Examinations in the subjects mentioned below:—

[N.B.—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with time	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Level of examination (marks if possible)	Number of candidates (if possible)	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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1.—CIVIL, ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) FOR BELLARY, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM AND KANNUR CANDIDATES.

At Mysore.

[Already notified.]

Monday, 2nd May.	Carpentry ..	..	Elementary ..	5-10 a.m.	1	Public Works Workshops, Mysore.	Mr. E. E. Pinner, Mysore.
	Fitter's work ..	..	Do ..	5-10 a.m.	10	Do	Do
	Do ..	..	Intermediate ..	5-10 a.m.	10	Do	Do

(2) FOR MYSORE CANDIDATES.

At Mysore.

[Already notified.]

Monday, 2nd May.	Fitter's work	Intermediate ..	5-10 a.m.	1	Government General Station, Mysore.	Mr. E. E. Pinner, Mysore.
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(3) FOR BANGALORE CANDIDATES.

At Bangalore.

[Already notified.]

Monday, 2nd May.	Carpentry	Elementary ..	7-10 a.m.	4	Municipal Engineer's Office, Bangalore.	Mr. J. H. Mayhew, Bangalore.
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(4) FOR BANGALORE, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, KANNUR AND COCHIN CANDIDATES.

At Cochin.

[Already notified.]

(5) FOR MANGALAPET AND BOMBAY CANDIDATES.

At Bombay.

Wednesday, 4th May.	Mech.	Building Materials and Construction ..	Elementary ..	7 a.m.	2	Station, Bombay.	Mr. E. E. Pinner, Bombay.
		Hydraulic and Irrigation works ..	Do ..	7 a.m.	4	Do	Do
		Ironwork and Road-making ..	Intermediate ..	7 a.m.	1	Do	Do
		Do ..	Elementary ..	8 a.m.	10	Do	Do
Monday, 2nd May.	Mech.	Surveying and Levelling ..	Intermediate ..	7 a.m.	2	Do	Do
		Do ..	Elementary ..	7 a.m.	2	Do	Do
		Applied Mechanics ..	Intermediate ..	7 a.m.	2	Do	Do
		Do ..	Elementary ..	7 a.m.	2	Do	Do
Tuesday, 3rd May.	Mech.	Bridge work ..	Intermediate ..	7 a.m.	1	Do	Do
		Do ..	Elementary ..	7 a.m.	1	Do	Do
		Mechanics ..	Do ..	7 a.m.	10	Do	Do
		Do ..	Intermediate ..	7 a.m.	1	Do	Do
Monday, 2nd May.	Fitter's work ..	..	Elementary ..	1-10 a.m.	1	Do	Do

(6) Last First Assistant Engineer, Bangalore.

Days with sales	Subjects.	Grade of credit obtained.	Hours of instruction received, or number of papers published.	Place of instruction.	Examiner.
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I-CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—contd.

(b) For: Kuznetsov, Sergeyev

At Mombasam.

[*Alcedo perillae*]

(T) PER TURNER CLAYBURN,

At Timberline

(Alexander notified.)

(A) For Tapered and Curved

At Tridaxx

1890.		Building Materials and Construction	Mechanics	Paints	51	Office of the Ordnance Engineer, Treas. Supply Bureau, Washington.	Mr. H. P. Co.
Monday, May 2nd.		Do	Interior and Exterior	Paints	10	Do	Do
		Hydraulic and Irrigation works.	Paints	15	Do	Do	Do
		Bridge work	Do	Paints	1	Do	Do
Tuesday, May 2nd.		Applied Mechanics	Interior and Exterior	Paints	1	Do	Do
		Do	Interior and Exterior	Paints	2	Do	Do
		Machine Construction, Steam and the Gas Engine	Do	Paints	3	Do	Do
		Electricity and Heat	Do	Paints	3	Do	Do
Wednesday, May 3rd.		Electricity and Heat	Do	Paints	31	Do	Do
Thursday, 4th May		Do	Interior and Exterior	Paints	1	Do	Do
Friday, 5th May		Surveying and Levelling	Interior and Exterior	Paints	41	Do	Do
Saturday, 6th May		Do	Interior and Exterior	Paints	47	Do	Do
Sunday, 7th May		Do	Interior and Exterior	Paints	48	Do	Do

1993. *Proc. Tallahassee Conference*.

At Transdram.

Thursday, April	With	Mechanics ..	Electricity. P.M. ..	2	Office of the Engraving Engine, ..	Mr. W. R. ..	4
Friday, 19th April.		Electricity and kind- ing ..	Do. P.M. ..	4	Do. ..	Samuelson Esq. ..	5
Saturday, April	With	Electricity and kindling ..	Do. P.M. ..	5	Do. ..	Do. ..	6
Sunday, May	And	Building Materials and Contrabands ..	Electricity P.M. ..	6	Do. ..	Do. ..	7
Monday, May	And	Hydraulics and Fire works ..	Electricity P.M. ..	7	Do. ..	Do. ..	8
Tuesday, May	And	Bridge work ..	Electricity P.M. ..	8	Do. ..	Do. ..	9
Wednesday, May	With	Applied Mathematics ..	Electricity P.M. ..	9	Do. ..	Do. ..	10

(49) *For Ochraceae and Verrucariales Collections.*

A. Fellenz et al.

		W. 1897.				M. 1898.		M. 1899.		M. 1900.	
		Expend. Materials and Construction.	Wages.	7 a. m.	4	Subsistence On, or off, Tobacco.	Amount Average.	M. 1899.	M. 1900.	Flies	
Monday, May.	2nd	Do	Intermittent	7 a. m.	4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Hypodermic and Injec- tion machine	Electricity.	7 a. m.	4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Do	Intermittent	7 a. m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Stomach and the skin Lamp	Electricity.	7 a. m.	4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Tuesday, May.	3rd	Do	Do	7 a. m.	2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Applied Machine	Intermittent	7 a. m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Stomach and the skin Lamp	Electricity.	7 a. m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Do	Intermittent	7 a. m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Wednesday, May.	4th	Do	Intermittent	7 a. m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Stomach and the skin Lamp	Electricity.	7 a. m.	2	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Do	Intermittent	7 a. m.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
		Do	Intermittent	7 a. m.	4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

(c) *Journal of Engineering*, F.W. D., T. Ramachandra

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Year of commencement of examination.	Examination held at.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(11) FOR NABHA AND THIRUVARUR CANDIDATES.

At Tirunelveli.

(The oral and practical examinations in Fisher's work of the Machine examination, however, will be held at Madras Port.) For dates, etc., vide No. (12) above.]

1901		Building Materials and Construction	Elementary.	5 a.m.	31	C.H.S. College, Tirunelveli.	Captain I. Denham, Assistant Engineer, F.W.D., Tutukudi.
Tuesday, May.	100	Do.	Intermediate. <td>5 a.m.</td> <td>2</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	5 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, May.	109	Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	Elementary. <td>5 a.m.</td> <td>2</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	5 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate. <td>5 a.m.</td> <td>2</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	5 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Thursday, May.	110	Structures and Road-making.	Elementary. <td>5 a.m.</td> <td>1</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	5 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Do. <td>5 a.m.</td> <td>4</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	5 a.m.	4	Do.	Do.
Friday, May.	120	Surveying and Land-levelling.	Elementary. <td>5 a.m.</td> <td>92</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	5 a.m.	92	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate. <td>5 a.m.</td> <td>2</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	5 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
		Applied Mechanics.	Elementary. <td>5 a.m.</td> <td>1</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	5 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Do. <td>5 a.m.</td> <td>20</td> <td>Madras Technical Institute, Tirunelveli.</td> <td>Do.</td>	5 a.m.	20	Madras Technical Institute, Tirunelveli.	Do.
Saturday, May.	140	Do.	Intermediate. <td>5 a.m.</td> <td>3</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	5 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.
Monday, 2nd May.		Fisher's work.	Elementary. <td>5.30 a.m.</td> <td>2</td> <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	5.30 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.

(12) FOR MADRAS CANDIDATES IN Fisher's Work.

At Madras.

At Home.							
1901		Fisher's work	Elementary.	7-10 a.m.	7	Technical Institute, Madras.	Mr. H. K. E. Day, M.L., Superintendent, Technical Institute, Madras.
Monday, May.	300	Do.	Intermediate. <td>7-10 a.m. <td>2 <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td> </td></td>	7-10 a.m. <td>2 <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td> </td>	2 <td>Do.</td> <td>Do.</td>	Do.	Do.

(13) FOR AMALAPUTAM AND RAJAHMUNDRAM CANDIDATES.

At Rajahmundry.

At Discharge.							
		Eachment and Road-making	Elementary.	5 a.m.	20	Scotch College, Rajahmundry.	M.R.E. E. Muralidharan, Assistant Engineer, F.W.D., Madras.
Monday, May.	2nd	Do.	Intermediate.	5 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Tuesday, May.	3rd	Surveying and Land-levelling.	Elementary.	5 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Wednesday, May.	4th	Do	Intermediate.	5 a.m.	20	Do.	Do.
		Hydraulics and Irrigation works.	Elementary.	5 a.m.	20	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	5 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
Thursday, May.	5th	Building Materials and Construction.	Elementary.	5 a.m.	5	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	5 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	5 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, May.	6th	Structures and Road-making.	Elementary.	5 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	5 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Monday, May.	2nd	Surveying and Land-levelling.	Elementary.	5 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
		Do.	Intermediate.	5 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.

(14) FOR SAKSHI CANDIDATES.

At Sakshi.

At Sakshi.									
Sunday, May.	1st	}	Copying ..	..	Elementary	7-10 a.m.	7	Scotch College, Sakshi.	The Rev. C. W. Nair.
			Do	..	Intermediate	1-10 a.m.	2	Do.	Do.
			Fisher's work	..	Elementary	7-10 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
			Do	..	Intermediate	7-10 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.

II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

(1) FOR BELLARY, RAJAHMUNDRAM AND MADRAS CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

Days with dates.	Subjects.	Grade of examination.	Place of examination of candidates.	Place of examination.	Examiners.
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II.—ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING—cont.

(2) For KUNAWAN, TANGOR, MANORA AND THIRAKUNNAY CANDIDATES.

At Trincomalee.

Monday, 2nd May.	Electrical Telegraphy (Inst.).	Examiner.	10 a.m.	45	Telegraph Telegraph (Inst.)	Mr. T. W. E. Anand
Tuesday, 3rd May and Wednesday, 4th May.	Electrical Telegraphy (Signalling, Inst.).	Ex.	4 p.m.	45	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 5th May.	Electrical Telegraphy	Intermediate	7.30 a.m.	3	Do.	Do.

(3) Supply Superintendant (Inst.), Telegraphs, Trichinopoly.

III.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(1) For SELLANT, THIRAKUN, SAKKA AND MANORA CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

(2) For THIRAKUN, TANGOR, KUNAWAN, MANORA AND THIRAKUNNAY CANDIDATES.

At Trincomalee.

[Already notified.]

(3) For CHIRAKUN, THIRAKUN, SELLANT AND KUNAWAN CANDIDATES.

At Trincomalee.

Monday, 2nd May.	Electricity and Magnetism.	Intermediate	10 a.m.	1	Government College (Lab. section), Trincomalee.	M.R. R. S. Anand
Tuesday, 3rd May.	Thermodynamics	Examiner.	1 p.m.	1	Do.	M.R. G. S. Anand
Wednesday, 4th May.	Optics	Intermediate	10 a.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Thursday, 5th May.	Optics	Ex.	1 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.
Friday, 6th May.	Physics	Intermediate	10 a.m.	1	Government College (Lab. section), Trincomalee.	M.R. R. S. Anand
Saturday, 7th May.	Do.	Intermediate	1 p.m.	1	Do.	Do.

IV.—BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY AND REFRIG.

For THIRAKUN AND KUNAWAN CANDIDATES.

At Trincomalee.

[Already notified.]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

(1) For KUNAWAN, THIRAKUN AND MANORA CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

(2) For THIRAKUN, ANAWAN AND KUNAWAN CANDIDATES.

At Trincomalee.

Saturday, 7th May.	Animal Physiology	Intermediate	10 a.m.	1	Government College (Lab. section), Trincomalee.	M.R. R. S. Anand
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BOTANY.

For KUNAWAN CANDIDATES.

At Madras.

[Already notified.]

(3) Government College, Trincomalee.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

THE MANGAZINI OF TRAVANCORE CURRENT PRIZE.

The following is the subject prescribed for the thesis for which the prize is to be awarded in 1911. The theses should reach the Registrar on or before the 1st February 1911:—

"On a more or less of economic value found in the State of Travancore, with its or their mode of occurrence, origin, and economic importance."

(By order)

Senate House, 26th April 1910.

F. DEWBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar

I.—P.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1910.

Enkhé-Abut-Fail (second half) has been prescribed as a Text-book in Persian, in place of Syedat Nizam-i-Nasim's work, formerly prescribed.

II.—M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1910.

The following Text-books have been prescribed in Persian and Urdu for the above examination:—

Persian.

{ Mirat Mirat's
Translation of Maleschi's History of Persia.
Akhbar-i-Jahid.
Ulugh's-Ra'iat.
Sikandar Nama in the Persian-Sherafat.

Urdu.

'Dus' Akhbar.
Ab-i-Hydr.
Tawarikh-i-Ghalib.
Dawlat-i-Zam.

(By order)

Senate House, 26th April 1910.

F. J. HUNSMAN, B.A.,
Manager in charge.

NOTIFICATION.

The following awards of scholarships and prizes have been made by the Syndicate:—

Name of Scholarship or Prize.

To whom awarded.

1. Johnston of Comstock Scholarship .. B. Rajalakshmi, Madras College, Madras.
2. V. Rama Aiyangar B.A. Scholarship .. A. R. Ramaswami, Panchajanya College, Madras.
3. Sir T. Madhava Rao's P.A. Prize .. T. K. Arumudan, Presidency College, Madras.
4. Sir T. Madhava Rao's Motivational Prize. V. Rameswami, Native High School, Kumbakonam.

(By order)

Senate House, 26th April 1910.

F. DEWBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

CORRECTION.

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1910.

In "Tahki's Mirat", one of the text-books in Sanskrit prescribed for the above examination, for Chapter III, read Chapter II.

(By order)

Senate House, 26th April 1910.

F. DEWBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE, 1910.

Male Teachers.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
North Circle.	Baroda	Third week of July 1910.
	Bombay	Fourth week of July 1910.
	Barrackpore	First week of August 1910.
	Madras	First week of September 1910.
South Circle.	Bombay	First week of October 1910.
	Barrackpore	Second week of October 1910.
	Madras	Third week of October 1910.
	Baroda	Fourth week of October 1910.
	Baroda	First week of November 1910.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate on due notice by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Training Schools, Madras, S.W., at least a month before the date of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office.

Office of the Inspector of European & Training Schools, F. W. MIDDLEMAST, B.A.,
Madras, 26th April 1910. Inspector of European & Training Schools, Madras

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE, 1909-1910

With Books.			
Casts	Casts of examination.		Time of examination
First Class	Vinayak	.. ..	Fourth week of June 1910
	Vinayak	.. ..	Third week of July 1910
	Chandrab	.. ..	First week of August 1910
	Chandrab	.. ..	Second week of August 1910
	Chandrab	.. ..	Third week of August 1910
	Chandrab	.. ..	Fourth week of August 1910
	Chandrab	.. ..	Fifth week of August 1910
	Chandrab	.. ..	Sixth week of August 1910
	Chandrab	.. ..	Seventh week of August 1910
	Chandrab	.. ..	Eighth week of August 1910
Second Class	Vinayak	.. ..	First week of September 1910
	Vinayak	.. ..	Second week of September 1910
	Vinayak	.. ..	Third week of September 1910
	Vinayak	.. ..	Fourth week of September 1910
	Vinayak	.. ..	Fifth week of September 1910
	Vinayak	.. ..	Sixth week of September 1910
	Vinayak	.. ..	Seventh week of September 1910
	Vinayak	.. ..	Eighth week of September 1910
	Vinayak	.. ..	Ninth week of September 1910
	Vinayak	.. ..	Tenth week of September 1910

5. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the caste.

6. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Training Schools, Madras, S.W., at least a month before the date of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office.

Office of the Insp. of European & Training Schools, E. W. MIDDLEMAST, M.A.,
Madras, 20th April 1910. Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras

ERRATUM

EXAMINATION FOR TECHNICAL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE, 1909-1910.

In the article published on page 5 of the Supplement to the Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th March 1910.

For	No.	Name	Examination	Result	Remarks
For	101	J. Gnanasambam	.. ..	Pass	.. ..
For	102	T. Gnanasambam	.. ..	Do.	.. ..
For	103	R. V. Mary Perumal	.. ..	Do.	.. ..
For	104	J. Gnanasambam	.. ..	Pass	.. ..
For	105	T. Gnanasambam	.. ..	Do.	.. ..
For	106	R. V. Mary Perumal	.. ..	Do.	.. ..

Office of the Insp. of European & Training Schools, E. W. MIDDLEMAST, M.A.,
Madras, 20th April 1910. Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTIFICATION.

A class of Junior Sanitary Engineering for Assistant Surgeons will be held from 1st May to 30th June 1910. Medical Graduates (M.B. and B.S. and B.A.) not in the service of Government will be admitted on private students on payment of Rs. 10 into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Medical College Fee", and transmission of the Treasury receipt to the Principal with an application for admission into the class, before the 26th April.

This class has no connection with that held at the King Institute, Guindy, for the training of Sanitary Inspectors.

Medical College, Madras,
26th April 1910.

C. E. THOMPSON, M.S., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ap. Principal.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR ENGINE DRIVERS

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O., No. 1020 M., dated 11th August 1909, the next Examination for Certificate of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Seven Wells, Madras, on the 26th and 27th May 1910 commencing at 9 A.M.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms so that they may reach the Sanitary Engineer's office on or before the 26th May 1910, after which date no application will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 10th October 1909, pages 208 to 211, and must be supported by the recommendations referred to in that rule, and when the admissions to the Examination for Certificate of Competency and Service in accordance with rule 12.

3. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 26th May next, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other enclosures.

4. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, expressed and addressed as follows:—

[*Application for admission to the Examination for English Drivers.*]

The Sanitary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,
Kensington House, Poomalloor Road, Chetpat, Madras.

Indefinitely stopped cases will be rejected.

5. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be automatically prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

6. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules published in Part I-A of the First St. George's Gazette, dated 15th October 1907, pages 236 to 241.

7. Applications forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

Office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government,
Madras, 6th April 1910.

W. HUTTON,
Sanitary Engineer to Government, and
President, Board of Examiners.

VACANCIES.

Applications are invited from duly qualified trained Matriculates whose optional language is Telugu for the post of Headmaster in the Board Secondary School at Sandikhal on a salary of Rs. 70 per mensem. Applicants showing the following particulars should be submitted to the undersigned before the 15th May 1910:—

1. (a) Name in full.
- (b) Father's name.
2. Date of birth.
3. Age.
4. Qualifications.
5. Service as a teacher, if any.
6. Previous appointments held with salary, if any.

Headmaster Teluk Board's Office, Kurnool,
13th April 1910.

M. SURYANARAYANA RAO,
President.

WANTED for the Third Assistant Master's post in the Board Secondary School, Tiruchengode (salary Rs. 50—5—00 (biennial) per mensem) a graduate, undergraduate or matriculate holding issued teachers' certificate. Applicants will be received up to the 15th May 1910.

Tiruchengode, 13th April 1910.

F. KOOMAYAN,
President, Teluk Board, Tiruchengode.

WANTED a B.A., L.T., for the Headmastership of the Board Secondary School, Kollegal, under the Kollegal Teluk Board, Coimbatore district. Salary Rs. 74—5—00 (biennial) per mensem.

1. Preference will be given to those who know Chinese.
2. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May 1910.

Teluk Board's Office, Kollegal,
13th April 1910.

N. GOPALAKRISHNAN AILANBAR,
President, Teluk Board, Kollegal.

Applications are invited from qualified B.A., L.T.'s of experience and qualified Secondary Grade Teachers for the Head and Assistant Masters' posts in the Jappan Secondary School under the Kanyakumari District Board for the following posts:—

Headmaster	..	..	..	..	Rs. 100—3—00
Fourth Assistant	..	..	..	..	.. 50—1—00
Seventh Assistant	..	..	..	..	.. 30—1—00
Eighth Assistant	..	..	..	..	.. 20—3—00
Urga Teacher	..	..	..	..	.. 25—1—00
Drawing Master and Gymnastic Instructor	..	..	..	..	.. 15—1—00

The Headmaster should be an experienced B.A., L.T., who knows Urdu and the three Assistants should be trained Matriculates possessing probationary teachers' certificates. Preference will be given to those who know Urdu. The Urga Teacher should be one who knows also English. The Drawing Master and Gymnastic Instructor should be a trained candidate qualified under the rules and should know Urdu.

The applications should reach the Inspector of Schools, I Class, Wadai, on or before the 30th May 1910.

Kanyakumari District Board's Office, Virangapuram,
2nd April 1910.

F. C. PARSONS,
President, District Board, Nivagapur.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1910.

[PART I. a. 4 p.]

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1909.

The following Transitory Regulation passed by the Senate at its meeting held on March 4, 1910, having received the sanction of Government under G.O., (No. 205, Educational, dated 15th April 1910):—

"Candidates who sat for the Matriculation Examination of 1909 and obtained a total of 198 marks in the examination and obtained also forty per cent. of the marks in English and thirty-five per cent. in three additional divisions, shall be declared to have passed the Matriculation Examination of the year 1909 provided that no candidate may be admitted to the Course of Study in Groups I or II of the Intermediate Examination in Arts unless he has obtained thirty-five per cent. of the marks in Mathematics and in Elementary Science, or in Groups III or IV of the said examination unless he has obtained thirty-five per cent. of the marks in History and Geography"; the candidates for the Matriculation Examination, 1909, hereinafter named are declared to have passed that examination and to be eligible for admission to the Courses of Study in those Groups only of the Intermediate Examination in Arts, which are indicated in the column for that purpose opposite to each name respectively:—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Groups of the Intermediate course for which such certificate is eligible.	Where educated.
MADRAS.			
5	Achary, Arulambal ..	I & II ..	St. Gabriel's High School, Madras.
19	Adrianus, Peripposathan D. ..	I & II ..	C.S.M. College, Madras.
25	Bharani, K. S. ..	III & IV ..	Madras High School, Trichy.
34	Davud Vinnar ..	I & II ..	S.P.D. High School, Vepery.
39	Devanaraja, A. R. ..	I & II ..	Venkateswara College, Vellore.
43	Devanaraja, Chetty D. ..	III & IV ..	Wesley College, Mysore.
44	Dominicus, P. S. ..	I & II ..	Do.
42	Gopala Ayyar, Sivasubba ..	I, II, III & IV ..	Durston Protestant College, Vepery.
43	Gopala, T. ..	I & II ..	Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruchendur.
79	Gowdharajulu Nayudu, M. V. ..	III & IV ..	North Madras High School, Westbourne.
81	Jacob, Achary ..	I & II ..	S.P.D. High School, Vepery.
84	Jayaratnam, Mohan, Chappas ..	III & IV ..	Board High School, Chittoor.

Register number	Name of candidate	Group of the Intermediate course for which such candidate is eligible	Where educated
MADRAS—cont.			
191	Kannanadil, Gopandran V.	III & IV	Madras Christian College
192	Karthi, T. M.	I, II, III & IV	Wesleyan Mission High School, Tiruvadan.
193	Krishnaswami, Srinivasanadar	III & IV	Madras Theological High School, Madras.
194	Krishnaswami, T. K.	I & II	Pachayappa's High School, Coimbatore.
195	Krishnaswami, Arangan, Samsagol	III & IV	Pachayappa's College, Madras.
196	Krishnaswami, Arangan, W. M.	Do	Wesley College, Koyamput.
197	Krishnaswami, V. S.	Do	Do
198	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	I & II	Hindu High School, Triplicane.
199	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Madras Christian College.
200	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Wesley College, Koyamput.
201	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Madras Christian College.
202	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	III & IV	Theosophical High School, Madras.
203	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	I & II	P. R. High School, Mylapore.
204	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Pachayappa's College, Madras.
205	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	III & IV	Wesley's College, Vellore.
206	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	I, II, III & IV	North Madras Hindu High School, Westman-
207	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
208	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
209	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
210	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
211	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
212	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
213	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
214	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
215	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
216	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
217	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
218	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
219	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
220	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
221	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
222	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
223	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
224	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
225	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
226	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
227	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
228	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
229	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
230	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
231	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
232	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
233	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
234	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
235	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
236	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
237	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
238	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
239	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
240	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
241	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
242	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
243	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
244	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
245	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
246	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
247	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
248	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
249	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
250	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
251	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
252	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
253	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
254	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
255	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
256	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
257	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
258	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
259	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
260	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
261	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
262	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
263	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
264	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
265	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
266	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
267	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
268	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
269	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
270	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
271	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
272	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
273	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
274	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
275	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
276	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
277	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
278	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
279	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
280	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
281	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
282	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
283	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
284	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
285	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
286	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
287	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
288	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
289	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
290	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
291	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
292	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
293	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
294	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
295	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
296	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
297	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
298	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
299	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do
300	Krishnaswami, Sridharan S.	Do	Do

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Groups of the Intermediate section for which each candidate is eligible.	Where attended.
KUTTAYAM—cont.			
2264	Deva Das, M.	I & II	S.D. Vellore, Alipore.
2407	Chavira, Joseph K.	III & IV	S.G.M. High School, Tanjavur.
2416	George, T. J.	I & II	St. Peter's High School, Marikana.
2477	Devala Pillai, Nidhanth	III & IV	High School, Nellore.
2478	Hariharan Aiyar, S.	Do.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
2480	Jeka, T. V.	Do.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
2482	Kotera Panday, T. K.	I, II, III & IV	S.D. Vellore, Alipore.
2479	Kumar, Pili, K. R.	III & IV	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
2481	Korsh, O. K.	Do.	Do.
2484	Krishna Kany, P. Kalyanaga	I & II	St. Aloysius' High School, Edutur.
2485	Krishna Pillai, S.	III & IV	S.S. High School, Manjeri.
2473	Krishnakumar Pillai, K.	I, II, III & IV	S.D. Vellore, Alipore.
2486	Madhava Panday, S.	III & IV	S.D. Srinagar, Kottayam.
2528	Narayana Kany, T. Kany	Do.	St. Aloysius' High School, Edutur.
2545	Nidhanth Pillai, K. R.	Do.	St. Epiphany's High School, Marikana.
2549	Philp, M. G.	Do.	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
2550	Raman Pillai, G.	I & II	S.D. Vellore, Alipore.
2604	Ramamann, P. K.	III & IV	Do.
2605	Ramamannayyan Aiyar Thevaranaga.	I, II, III & IV	St. Aloysius' High School, Edutur.
2624	Ramamannayyan Aiyar, R.	Do.	High School, Tanjavur.
2626	Sankaran Nayar, T. Kany	III & IV	St. Peter's High School, Marikana.
2629	Sathyanaga Aiyar, S. Kany	I & II	St. Benedict's High School, Changanacherry.
2642	Thomas, M. S.	III & IV	Srinagar Christian Seminary, Kottayam.
2643	Thomas, P. J.	I, II, III & IV	St. Thomas Syrian Seminary, Kottayam.
2681	Uthappa, P. J.	I & II	C.M.S. College, Kottayam.
2687	Venkataraman Aiyar, H.	III & IV	S.D. Vellore, Alipore.
2694	W. K. Kany	Do.	St. Peter's High School, Marikana.
2695	Martin, P. George	Do.	Do.
KUMBHAKONAM			
2498	Sobhanakany, U. V.	III & IV	Town High School, Kumbhakonam.
2512	Krishnakumar, H. (Vedantacherry).	Do.	Do.
2513	Krishnakumar, T. S.	Do.	St. Joseph's Seminary School, Chidambaram.
2520	Narasimha, N.	Do.	St. Peter's High School, Tirupur.
2525	Raghavachari, G.	Do.	St. Peter's High School, Kumbhakonam.
2528	Ramamann, M.	Do.	S.M. Hindu High School, Shyamb.
2527	Venkataraman, A. S.	Do.	Srinagar High School, Mayavaram.
2529	Venkataraman, K. R.	Do.	Srinagar High School, Chidambaram.
2535	Venkataraman, T. H. (Mangalad H. S.)	Do.	Mangalad High School, Mayavaram.
2550	Venkataraman, V. S.	Do.	St. Peter's High School, Kumbhakonam.
MADURA			
2590	Chellam, S.	III & IV	Hindu High School, Srirangapatna.
2617	Devala Das, G.	Do.	College, Madurai.
2626	Devala Das, K.	I & II	Mangalad High School, Mangalad.
2622	Hariharan Das, G. S.	Do.	College, Madurai.
2624	Vedantacherry, S.	III & IV	Kottayam Vellore, Vellore.
2625	Venkataraman, B. (Madura Coll.)	Do.	College, Madurai.
2610	Krishnakumar, Kanyal, S.	Do.	National High School, Mangalad.
2611	Krishnakumar, T. A.	Do.	St. Peter's High School, Madurai.
2614	Sathyanaga, V.	Do.	American College, Madurai.
2618	Amal, Arthur G.	Do.	St. Mary's High School, Madurai.
2612	Orin, Sontana	Do.	A.M. Girls' High School, Madurai.
MANGALORE			
2517	Ananda Bhut, Marikand	I & II	St. Peter's High School, Kumbhakonam.
2512	Harmananagar, Kanyal	III & IV	S.G.M. High School, Mangalore.
2518	Pereira, David S.	Do.	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
2571	Pinto, John P.	Do.	Do.
2577	Srinivasan Das, Mangalore	Do.	St. Peter's High School, Mangalore.
2514	Theravatha Das, Mangalore	I & II	S.G.M. High School, Mangalore.
2519	Vargha, C. M.	III & IV	St. Peter's High School, Mangalore.
2516	Venkataraman Bhut, Kottal	I & II	Do.
2525	Alakara, Thomas B.	III & IV	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
2570	O'Shea, Edwin	Do.	Do.
2571	Pandey, David	Do.	Do.

Register number	Name of candidate	Group of the Intermediate course to which each candidate is eligible	Where educated
MANGALORE—cont.			
3072	Krishna, Udd	I & II	St. Stephen's College, Mangalore
3073	Lobo, Gerald A.	III & IV	Do.
3084	Chak, Mary	Do	St. Ann's High School, Mangalore
MASULIPATAM.			
3071	Apparaoji Rao, Chaudhri	III & IV	T.R. High School, Nellore
3081	Durgaswami Rao, Durgam	Do.	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
3093	Lakshminarayana, Putala	Do.	Teling High School, Tandi.
3092	Lark, Tathala B.	Do.	Noble College, Masulipatam.
3114	Prakas Rao, Garipati A. & S.	Do.	Town High School, Masulipatam.
3145	Ram Rao, Kancholu	Do.	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
3147	Ram Rao, Talapatli	Do.	Noble College, Masulipatam.
3149	Ramachandri, Karthaburi	Do.	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
3153	Rambabu, Terasa	Do.	Noble College, Masulipatam.
3159	Rampati Rao, Vaka	Do.	Do.
3161	Satradra, Ramani S.	Do.	C.M.S. High School, Eluru.
3171	Satyanatham, Gonda P.	Do.	Noble College, Masulipatam.
3172	Seshaya Sastri, Devanahalli	Do.	Do.
3173	Srinayana, Bhagavathi	Do.	A.T.M. College, Guntur.
3174	Srinivasa, Kancheru	Do.	Hindu High School, Masulipatam.
3175	Srinivasayya, Danga	Do.	Do.
3176	Venkatarama Sastri, Chilli	Do.	A.R.M. College, Guntur.
3177	Yashwanth Reddy, Gudemidi	I & II	Town High School, Guntur.
3178	Appa Rao, Kolipaka V.	Do.	Do.
3181	Jayamma Potturi, Jelu	III & IV	Do.
MYNORE.			
3132	Gopala Akshaya, Trichinopoly B.	III & IV	Madras College's High School, Mysore.
3133	Sylvia Rao, Madur	Do.	High School, Mysore.
3134	Vidyanathan, Madhavan A.	Do.	W.M. High School, Mysore.
3135	Chaluvann, Malur	Do.	High School, Chennarayana.
3136	Lakshminarayana, Madanavillal	Do.	W.M. High School, Mysore.
3137	Krishna Rao, Madanavillal P.	Do.	Do.
3138	Saibabu, Prasad V.	Do.	Madras College's High School, Mysore.
3139	Vidyanathan, Kannanur	Do.	Madras College's High School, Mysore.
PAIGHAT.			
4157	Durgabai Nayak, Minniripatti	III & IV	High School, Ottapalam.
4158	Kannan Nayak, Kadamam T.	Do.	H. M. High School, Paigat.
4159	Lakshminarayana, Chittur V.	Do.	High School, Chittur.
4160	Vidyanathan Nayak, Naler P.	Do.	High School, Ottapalam.
4161	Ramachandran, Kottayam P.	Do.	St. Joseph's High School, Paravathi.
4162	Yashwanth, Kottayam P.	Do.	Noble High School, Paigat.
4163	Gopalan Nayak, K.	Do.	High School, Chittur.
4164	Gopalan Nayak, Kottayam	Do.	High School, Ottapalam.
4165	Kannan Nayak, Kottayam	I & II	Victoria College, Paigat.
4166	Lakshminarayana, Chittur S.	III & IV	High School, Chittur.
4167	Ramachandran, Kottayam S.	I, II, III & IV	Do.
4168	Ramachandran, Kottayam S.	III & IV	High School, Kottayam.
4169	Ramachandran, Kottayam S.	Do.	St. Thomas' High School, Trichur.
RAJAHMUNDRY.			
4174	Ramachandran Rao, Athampet	III & IV	P.R. College, Cocanada.
4175	Ramachandran Rao, Athampet	Do.	S. Ch. High School, Ponnur.
4176	Ramachandran, Linnu	I & II	St. Peter's High School, Tanj.
4177	Ramachandran, Linnu	III & IV	Madras High School, Rajahmundry.
4178	Ramachandran, Linnu	Do.	Town College, Rajahmundry.
4179	Ramachandran, Linnu	I, II, III & IV	A.E.L. High School, Rajahmundry.
4180	Ramachandran, Linnu	I & II	Hindu High School, Rajahmundry.
4181	Ramachandran, Linnu	III & IV	Town College, Rajahmundry.
4182	Ramachandran, Linnu	Do.	Hindu High School, Rajahmundry.
4183	Ramachandran, Linnu	Do.	H.C. High School, Rajahmundry.
4184	Ramachandran, Linnu	Do.	Hindu High School, Rajahmundry.
4185	Ramachandran, Linnu	Do.	Town College, Rajahmundry.
4186	Ramachandran, Linnu	Do.	Do.

Register number.	Name of candidate	Group of the International system in which each candidate is eligible	Where educated.
TINNEVELLY—cont.			
5952	Guribasa Kayer, Kollattur N.	III & IV	High School, Gollur.
5951	Srinivasalingam Ayyangar, V.	Do.	Madras College, University.
5977	Dharmalingam, A.	Do.	C.N.S. High School, Palamcottah.
5979	Ganapathi, G. M.	I & II	High School, Ootacamund.
5981	Erumbaswami, K. S.	III & IV	Elizabet College, Tinacorty.
5989	Rajagopal, V.	Do.	Madras College, Tiruvallur.
5916	Sankaranarayanan, C.	Do.	Madras College, Tiruvallur.
5919	Srinivasan, K. G.	Do.	High School, Ootacamund.
5961	Anandarama, S.	I & II	St. Francis Xavier's High School, Palamcottah.
5994	Samuel, G. Robert	III & IV	Do.
5911	Prakasanthan, J. Srinivasan.	Do.	South Tamil College, Palamcottah.
5917	Leelan, Donath	Do.	Do.
5921	Kapoor, Anis P.	Do.	Do.
TRICHINOPOLY			
5993	Dharmalingam, P. S.	I & II	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
5918	Jagadeesh, S.	Do.	High School, Srirangam.
5920	Jeyalingam, Srinivasan	Do.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
5908	Krishnamurti, H.	I, II, III & IV	High School, Trichinopoly.
5919	Krishnaswami, P.	III & IV	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
5927	Krishnaswami Aiyar, A. D.	Do.	Palamcottah High School, Chidambaram.
5925	Matturam, S.	I & II	Ramdas's High School, Kottagamur.
5943	Narayan, T. K.	Do.	W.M. High School, Srirangam.
5946	Parthasarathy, Subbarama	Do.	National High School, Nopattanam.
5915	Ramachandran, P.	Do.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
5932	Ramaswami, K.	Do.	High School, Srirangam.
5928	Ramaswami, R.	III & IV	Tamil College, Madhavaram.
5916	Ramaswami, T. S.	I & II	High School, Srirangam.
5948	Rangaswami, M.	Do.	National High School, Trichinopoly.
5980	Srinivasalingam, V.	III & IV	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
5965	Srinivasan, T. K.	Do.	Do.
5953	Lakshmi, D. George	Do.	Do.
5952	Lakshmi, T. K.	Do.	Do.
5940	Wenchesa, K.	Do.	Good High School, Ootacamund.
5947	Jayalingam, K.	Do.	National High School, Trichinopoly.
5959	Krishnaswami, Raghavaram	Do.	National High School, Srirangam.
5974	Mahalingam, H.	Do.	Mahalingam College, Palamcottah.
5910	Mahalingam, K.	I & II	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
5927	Malladharan, E. S.	III & IV	Do.
5926	Muthukrishnan, K.	Do.	Mahalingam College, Palamcottah.
5921	Muthukrishnan, H.	Do.	Ramdas's High School, Kottagamur.
5945	Narasimham, N. V.	Do.	High School, Srirangam.
5973	Periakumar, V.	Do.	Ramdas's High School, Kottagamur.
5983	Prakasanthan, A. P.	Do.	National High School, Trichinopoly.
5969	Ramaswami, M. V.	Do.	National High School, Madhavaram.
5955	Ramaswami, S.	Do.	National High School, Trichinopoly.
5968	Tadatharanam, P. S.	Do.	Municipal High School, Nopattanam.
5956	Tadatharanam, S.	Do.	High School, Srirangam.
5974	Tadatharanam, Ayyar, S.	I & II	Municipal High School, Kallar.
5981	Tadatharanam, S.	III & IV	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
5961	Chand, K. C.	Do.	Do.
5975	Chandrasekhar, S.	Do.	Do.
5978	Moh, George	Do.	Do.
TRIVANDRUM			
5941	Neesan, Paul.	II & IV	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil.
5940	Padmanabha Pillai, P. N.	Do.	Mahalingam College, Trivandrum.
5946	Padmanabha, K. S.	Do.	Do.
5961	Padmanabha, A.	Do.	Do.
5981	Padmanabha, Aiyar, Padmanabha.	Do.	Do.
5965	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. (Pillai)	Do.	Town High School, Trivandrum.
5911	Krishnaswami Aiyar, K. M.	Do.	S.D. Vidyapeeth, Alappuzha.
5959	Prakasanthan, Ranga	Do.	Mahalingam College, Trivandrum.
TRIVANAM			
5968	Abraham, James	I & II	L.M. High School, Vinnamangalam.
5927	Ajaya Das, Gurmukh	III & IV	Mahalingam College, Vinnamangalam.
5938	Ajaya Das, Radhak C.	I & II	Wm. & F.W. College, Vinnamangalam.
5938	Kala, Subramaniam C.	III & IV	St. Joseph's College, Vinnamangalam.

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Grades of the intermediate course for which such certificate is eligible.	Where educated.
VIRIANAGRAM—cont.			
9396	Chiaras Rao, Vedaranga	III & IV	Kallikote College, Belkangam.
9395	Jaganathan, Kollera B	Do.	L.M. High School, Virangam.
9393	Jaganatha Rao, Mallanagala	I & II	Do.
9397	Kannappa, Kanneppa	III & IV	Do.
9398	Kannappa Rao, Guddeha	Do.	Binugal High School, Chinnole.
9399	Kanna Rao, Vijayanga S.	Do.	Maharaja's College, Virangam.
9396	Manappa, Pandita	I, II, III & IV	L.M. High School, Virangam.
9394	Narasimham, Madappa	I, II	Maharaja's College, Virangam.
9399	Narasappa Rao, Chittoor	Do.	Kallikote College, Belkangam.
9396	Narasappa Rao, Narasim	III & IV	Binugal High School, Chinnole.
9397	Narasappa Rao, Patana	Do.	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Virangam.
9399	Narayanasami, Gudaveti	Do.	Kallikote College, Belkangam.
9392	Narayanasami, Zarigoppala	Do.	Binugal High School, Chinnole.
9393	Parthasathi, Samsa	Do.	Maharaja's College, Virangam.
9399	Radhakrishna, Samsa	Do.	Do.
9399	Raghavachari, Pannemala	I & II	Do.
9394	Raghavaveera Rao, Padala	III & IV	Binugal High School, Chinnole.
9397	Rameshwar Rao, Palapala	I, II, III & IV	Mrs. A.V.N. High School, Virangam.
9392	Raoappa Nayudu, Tapa	III & IV	Kallikote College, Belkangam.
9393	Ramappa Rao, Marigoppala	Do.	Maharaja's College, Virangam.
9392	Rameshwar, Aradhama	I & II	High School, Belkote.
9393	Rama Rao, Samasti	Do.	Kallikote College, Belkangam.
9393	Rameshwar, Kothikoppala	III & IV	High School, Belkote.
9392	Ramul, Gonda	I & II	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Virangam.
9398	Saravathi, Gonda	Do.	L.M. High School, Virangam.
9394	Saravathi, Venkatesh	III & IV	Maharaja's College, Virangam.
9391	Satyavarma, Gonda	Do.	Rayar Hindu Theological High School, Virangam.
9394	Satyavarma, Puttasami	I & II	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Virangam.
9398	Sathagiri Rao, Kollera	III & IV	L.M. High School, Virangam.
9394	Sathagiri Rao, Gonda	I & II	Binugal High School, Chinnole.
9398	Satyavarmasami, Appanna	Do.	Kallikote College, Belkangam.
9392	Satyavarmasami, Kothikoppala	I, II, III & IV	High School, Belkote.
9393	Tiruvallabharathi, Madasa	III & IV	Kallikote College, Belkangam.
9394	Venkatagondanna, Puttasami	I & II	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Virangam.
9396	Venkatappa Rao, Chinnole	III & IV	L.M. High School, Virangam.
9391	Venkatappa Rao, Saravalli	Do.	Binugal High School, Chinnole.
9392	Venkataramanna, Madappa	I & II	Do.
9397	Venkataramanna, Chinnole	III & IV	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Virangam.
9392	Venkataramanna, Porala	I & II	L.M. High School, Virangam.
9393	Venkataramanna, Valluori	III & IV	Maharaja's College, Virangam.
9399	Venkata Rao, Radhamani	Do.	L.M. High School, Virangam.
9391	Venkataramasami, Tyala	I & II	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Virangam.
9392	Vinaya, Kottala	III & IV	Maharaja's College, Virangam.
9397	Vinayachandra, Parvathi	I & II	Mrs. A.V.N. College, Virangam.
9396	Vasudeva Sundara	Do.	Binugal College, Belkangam.
9393	Vasudeva, Chinnole	III & IV	Rayar Hindu Theological High School, Virangam.
9393	Narasimharathi, Madappa	I & II	Kallikote College, Belkangam.
9392	Rameshwar Rao, Jayala	III & IV	L.M. High School, Virangam.
9393	Satyavarma, Devappa	I & II	Raja's College, Belkangam.
9393	Satyavarma, Parvathi	Do.	Do.
9393	Venkatappa Rao, Puttasami	Do.	Maharaja's College, Virangam.

Note.—Applications for certification must reach the Engineer not later than the 1st September succeeding the examination. A fee of three guineas will be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

(the system.)

F. DEWISSE, *Ph.D., M.Sc.*
Free-lance

Deane Hynes, 21st April 1948.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1910.

[Price, 4 annas.]

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

JUDICIAL.

Transfer.—The following transfer of a District Munsiff has been ordered by the High Court:—

M. R. R. Appandurai Alvar Ramalingam Ayyar Aruppal, B.A., from Chingleput to Ennda (Cuddalore District). To join on the expiry of his leave.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
19th April 1910.

Appointment.—The following appointments made by the Honorable the Chief Justice under section 6 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1908, is published for general information:—

Under the powers conferred by section 6 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1908, A. Charles Arnold White, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, do hereby appoint the Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, for the term being, to be the officer to exercise jurisdiction under the said Act in the following matters, and do hereby direct that he shall have power to make the orders and do the various things hereunder mentioned:—

- (1) Orders of adjournment upon the petition of a debtor;
- (2) Orders appointing the Official Assignee to be sole receiver of the property of a debtor;
- (3) Orders staying proceedings against a debtor;
- (4) Orders extending time for taking any proceeding or doing any act;

- (3) Orders for the amendment of a petition, schedule or other proceeding;
- (4) To direct notice of any application for probate to be given to any auditor;
- (5) To determine whether service of any notice or process has been duly proved, and where fresh notice, to determine whether notice of the day fixed for the public examination of a debitor has been duly given to creditors, to direct in what manner notice shall be given in accordance with the rules of Court, and to dispense with service of notice upon any auditor;
- (6) Orders for the summary administration of an intestate's estate;
- (7) The issue of summons under section 33 of the Act;
- (8) To issue Judge's summonses and notices of notice and, or fix the returnable day thereof;
- (11) Orders for payment of a dividend where the same has been declared within the period prescribed by section 49 of the Act;
- (12) To require any petition, schedule, notice of appeal, notice of motion, application, or other proceeding to be amended in accordance with the rules prescribed or the practice of the Court;
- (13) To issue an order to the Superintendent, or Officer in charge of the Gaol for the production of a prisoner in Court, or before the District Magistrate, or any officer of Court;
- (14) Such powers and duties as are conferred or imposed upon the Registrar by the Rules of the High Court, 1910, so far as they are applicable, including power to pass any of the orders mentioned in rule 542 of the said Rules.

Functions.—The following grade promotions of District Magistrate have been ordered by the High Court—

A.—See, *pro tem.*

I. During the employment of M.R. Sy. Tanjore Swami Aiyar Arangal as Temporary Subordinate Judge—

With effect from 7th March 1910.

M.R. Sy. Jadda Sanderamann Rao Parthala Gura, B.A., B.L., to be District Magistrate, Second Grade.

Mr. Alexander Peter Paul Selman, B.A., LL., to be District Magistrate, Third Grade.

II. During the absence of the Fourth-Grade Temporary Additional District Magistrate Court at Madurai—

With effect from 7th March to 31st March 1910.

M.R. Sy. Copperswami Theerannal Reddi Gura, B.A., B.L., to be District Magistrate, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 1st April 1910.

M.R. Sy. Ramaswami Aiyar Nagamam Aiyar, B.A., B.L., to be District Magistrate, Fourth Grade.

B.—Acting.

III. During the absence on furlough of M.R. Sy. Nicholas Sanyajain Sastri Gura, B.A.—

With effect from 1st April 1910.

M.R. Sy. Copperswami Theerannal Reddi Gura, B.A., B.L., to act as District Magistrate, Fourth Grade.

IV. During the absence on privilege leave of M.R. Sy. Theodor Appalarai Aiyar Ramaswami Aiyar—

With effect from 12nd March 1910.

Mr. Ernest John Somers White to act as District Magistrate, First Grade.

M.R. Sy. Kethiah Aditya Karanam Arangal, B.A., B.L., to act as District Magistrate, Second Grade.

M.R. Sy. Kodagumallai Venkatarao Aiyargar Denikachariyar, B.A., B.L., to act as District Magistrate, Third Grade.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,

22nd April 1910.

Leave.—The Honorable the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant Mr. John Richardson Addison, Deputy Registrar, High Court, Original Side, with effect from or after 24th May 1910, privilege leave on full salary for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for those months under sections 214, 215, 216 and 217 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Transfers.—The following transfers of District Magistrate have been ordered by the High Court—

To take effect on the 30th June 1910.

M.R. Sy. Veiyala Venkata Siva Aradhanda Gura, B.A., from Guntur to Rajahmundry (Godavari district).

M.R. Sy. Jeevarajulu Karikhan Kallamurali Pillai Arangal, B.A., B.L., from Rajahmundry (Godavari district) to Guntur (Principal District Magistrate's Court).

To take effect on the 17th June 1910.

M.R. Sy. Tandana Rajaram Rao Arangal, B.A., B.L., from Ondolapah to Chittoor (North Arcot district).

M.R. Sy. Palati Rama Rao Parthala Gura, B.A., B.L., from Chittoor (North Arcot district) to Karol (Madura district).

M. R. Ry. Velamam Bhupam Alipam Alipam, S.A., S.A., from Kandi (Nadiv district) to Cuddapah.

To take effect on the 1st May 1916

M. R. Ry. Adilshah, Bhawam, Rao Parda Gori, S.A., S.A., from Narasimha (Nadiv district) to Nandhar (Cuddapah district).

M. R. Ry. Madhavapur Jalaham Alipam Alipam, S.A., S.A., from Nandhar (Cuddapah district) to Narasimha (Nadiv district).

To take effect on the 1st June 1916

M. R. Ry. Chappam, Sriharan Vitharamam, Rao Alipam, S.A., S.A., from Mangayal (Tanjore district) to Cuddapah (South Canara district).

M. R. Ry. Malla, Mandam, Rao Alipam, S.A., S.A., from Cuddapah (South Canara district) to Ponnai (South Malabar district).

M. R. Ry. Kottiah, Aditya Karam Alipam, S.A., S.A., from Ponnai (South Malabar district) to Cuddapah (South Malabar district).

M. R. Ry. Tula, Vitha, Madhavam, Rao Alipam, S.A., S.A., from Cuddapah (South Malabar district) to Mangayal (South Malabar district).

M. R. Ry. Karamam, Gopala, Rao Alipam, S.A., S.A., from Mangayal (South Malabar district) to Mangayal (Tanjore district).

M. R. Ry. Aral, Karamam, Kishoream, Rao Alipam, S.A., S.A., from Mangayal (Tanjore district) to Mangayal (Tanjore district).

M. R. Ry. Pannam, Karamam, Rao Alipam, S.A., S.A., from Mangayal (Tanjore district) to Mangayal (Tanjore district).

M. R. Ry. Karamam, Kishoream, Rao Alipam, S.A., S.A., from Mangayal (Tanjore district) to Mangayal (Tanjore district).

High Court of Madras, Madras, 26th April 1916

J. T. GILLBERT, Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE

SALT, SUGAR AND OTHERS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under articles 215, 216 and 217 of the Civil Service Regulations, M. R. Ry. Pannam, Pannam, is granted combined leave for two years from date of entry in June 1916.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Cuddapah, 26th April 1916.

M. A. B. VENKAT, Secretary.

Leave.—M. R. Ry. Pannam, Pannam, is granted combined leave for two years from date of entry in June 1916. To be availed of from 1st April 1916. Mr. Pannam, Pannam, is granted combined leave for two years from date of entry in June 1916. To be availed of from 1st April 1916. Mr. Pannam, Pannam, is granted combined leave for two years from date of entry in June 1916. To be availed of from 1st April 1916.

18th April 1916

C. E. COTTELL, Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division

FOREIGN.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered:—

M. R. Ry. A. Karamam, Forest Ranger, Fourth Grade, from the Trichinopoly district to the Nallur district.

M. R. Ry. A. P. Karamam, Forest Ranger, Fourth Grade, from the Nallur district to the Trichinopoly district.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered:—

M. R. Ry. A. Karamam, Forest Ranger, Fourth Grade, from the Trichinopoly district to the Nallur district.

M. R. Ry. A. P. Karamam, Forest Ranger, Fourth Grade, from the Nallur district to the Trichinopoly district.

Transfers.—Ranger M. R. Ry. C. A. Karamam, Forest Ranger, Fourth Grade, from the Trichinopoly district to the Nallur district.

Madras, 18th April 1916.

Promotions.—The following promotions are ordered with effect from the 1st November 1915:—

M. R. Ry. A. Karamam, Forest Ranger, Fourth Grade, Nallur district, to act as Ranger, Fourth Grade.

M. R. Ry. B. K. Karamam, Forest Ranger, Fourth Grade, Nallur district, to act as Ranger, Fourth Grade.

Madras, 18th April 1916.

C. E. COTTELL, Deputy Commissioner, Southern Division

PUBLIC WORKS.

Reporting.—M. P. By T. E. Pridmore, Engineer-in-Chief, Bangalore, reported to this Office in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1929-O, dated 18th April 1910, in respect to Cuddalore division for charge of Cuddalore sub-division.

Bellary, 29th April 1910.

C. MILNED,
Offy. Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Doctor W. R. Dwyer, L.M.D., a leave granted six weeks' privilege leave with effect from date of relief.

(By order.)

Madras, 19th April 1910.

C. A. F. HENNINGTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Asst. Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

POLICE.

Leave.—M. P. By Madam Subramanian Aiyar, Commissioner of Police, Bangalore, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after 1st May 1910, under article 940, Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 23rd April 1910.

I. B. DAVID,
Assistant Inspector-General of Police.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS

INVENTIONS

The following specifications of inventions have been filed in accordance with section 12 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1900, and are open to inspection at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Port St. George, on the payment of a fee of one rupee in the case of such specification:—

- (By Krishna Rao Shrinivasappa Pambarker, Working Master, Central Jail, Chikabature).—“An improved automatic loom to be worked by pedal motion.”
- (By The Mowtype Machine (Colonial Patent) Syndicate, Limited, Typo-setting and Composing Machine Manufacturers, of No. 43, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., England).—“Improvements in justifying machines for pattern-controlled composing machines.”
- (By Allan McFarlane Chalmers, Tea Planter, Ceylon, India).—“Improvements in apparatus for heating up for tea drying machines and the like.”
- (By Harry Haydock, Straits Manufacturer and Mill Finisher, trading as Kirk and Company, of Col. Wall, Washburn, in the County of Lancaster, England, and Colinton Sharnock, Shareholder, of Ayrton Road, Ahmedabad, India).—“Improvements in loom shuttles and in bobbins or parts thereof.”
- (By John James Marshall, General Manager, Messrs. Macdonald, Price & Co., Limited, of Newell Road, Margate, Deal, British India).—“Improvements in coverings and the like.”
- (By Friedrich Gottfried Carl Meibohm, Engineer, of Linnemannstrasse 3, Weingartenstadt, near Amsterdam (Netherlands), and Louis Walker, Doctor of Science, Chemist, of Kerkraterstr. 45, Amsterdam (Netherlands).—“Improved method of and means for obtaining gas from tar in gas producer plant.”

Do.

- “Improved method of producing gas from tar, oil or the like in gas-producer plant.”
- (By Evdine Mathewson Krasulinski, Engineer, of 54, Angliysky Prospekt St. Petersburg, Russia).—“Improvements in and relating to propelling devices for ships.”
- (By George Lewis Martin, Conductor Engineer, of the Litch Cottage, Strately, near Sutton, Coldfield, in the County of Warwick, England).—“Improvements in and relating to gas producers.”
- (By Balu Ram Babu, District Surveyor, Public Works Department, Madras).—“Device's automatic railway collision prevention.”
- (By Malcolm Paulster Kays and George Herbert Tomlinson, Gentlemen, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, United States of America).—“Process of producing from lignite or bituminous fuels into the gases.”
- (By Richard Hart, residing at No. 74, Golewa Street, Madras, Georgetown, carrying on business in candlestick wares).—“Invention for candlestick incandescent lamp.”
- (By David Lewis Brown, gunner, Manufacturer of Tank Building, E. 4th Street, Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, United States of America).—“Improvements in or relating to ammonia gas generators.”

- (By James Buchanan Telfer, Engineer, of 35, Harriet Street, Stamford, Leicestershire, England).—“Improvements in and relating to the provision of lockings on portable types and other articles containing gas or fluid under pressure.”
- (By Carl Reuschlin, Manufacturer, of No. 73, Arndtstrasse, Düsseldorf-Glücksberg (Germany).—“Improvements in combined expelling and condensing apparatus for ice-making machines.”
- (By The Powell Wood Process Company (Limited), Limited, of Hanco Street, Port Sunlight, in the County of Denbigh).—“Improvements in or relating to the treatment of wood.”
- (By George Arthur Mitchell, Builder, of 193, Berry Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E., England, Arthur James Mitchell, Quantity Clerk, of the willows, Hatten Road, Gillingford, Kent, England, and Ernest Edwin Mitchell, Builder, of 85, Howe Lane Road, East Dulwich, London, S.E., England).—“Improvements in and relating to the construction of roadways, footways and the like.”
- (By Gavin Walker, Engineer, of 22, White Street, Melbourne, West, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia).—“Improvements in and relating to air bridges of boiler furnaces.”
- (By Walter Perry Nelson, Merchant, of 5, White Street, Northfields, London, England).—“An improved machine for copying stenotype files.”
- (By John Joseph Hawkins, Engineer, of 81, Gloucester Road, South Kensington, in the County of London, England, and Henry William Hardwick and Alfred Herbert Dym, Consulting Engineers, both of Westminster Chambers, 1, Victoria Street, in the City of Westminster, England).—“Improvements in an apparatus with the sheathing of electrical wires.”
- (By George Henry Evelyn Peckle, Engineer, of 220, Lake Street, Perth, and Arthur Harold Bostler, Carpenter, of 251, Park Street, Brisbane, and Joseph Hargreaves, Carpenter, of Kimberly Street, Lakeside, and all of Western Australia and Commonwealth of Australia).—“An improved spark system.”

W. S. KESTER,
Chief Secretary.

Calcutta, 25th April 1910.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Calcutta, 26th March 1910.

NOTICE.

THE PATENT OFFICE,

1, Bechook Street, Calcutta.

Public room open, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. All communications relating to applications for issue to the specifications and for recognition of designs under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1904), or in continuation of such applications, should be addressed to the Patent Secretary, 1, Bechook Street, Calcutta. Directions for inventors and others are given in the Act Manual (Price Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d.).
2. Fees payable under the Act and such Schedule must be received in full and in cash at the office within the time allowed by the Act. The office cannot be responsible for any delay attending the collection of such payments. Cheques not payable at Calcutta are subject to discount. Preferably fees should be sent by money order payable on Calcutta to the Patent Secretary.
3. Trade marks are not registered and models are not protected under the Inventions and Designs Act.
4. Applications made under the Act are placed for inspection in the public room for 15 days from the date of the Gazette of India in which their filing has been notified.
5. Specifications of inventions which have been notified as filed in the Gazette of India may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at—
Calcutta—Patent Office, 1, Bechook Street
Madras—General Record Department, Fort St. George.
Bombay—General Office.
Singapore—General Record of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.
Lucknow—Office of the Director of the Department of Local Revenue and Agriculture.
6. Publications on sale at the Patent Office—

	Price.
Rs. & P.	
(a) Act Manual, containing the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1904) and an explanatory memorandum and directions for the guidance of persons applying for the protection of inventions or designs	1 0 0
(b) S.I. in accord the Inventions and Designs Act	1 0 0
(c) Weekly Publications (extract from the Gazette of India)	1 0 0
(d) Descriptive and Designs in the past 1000	1 0 0
Do. do. 1000	1 0 0
Do. do. 1000	1 0 0
Do. do. 1000	1 0 0
(e) Inventions (consolidated re-examination letters, 1885-1904, and consolidated list, 1885-1904)	2 0 0

H. G. GRAVES,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act V of 1904.

ADDRESS ON COMMUNICATION.

As the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Akkara, and Customs Department, Chinnakula Sub-Division, is located in Vayngapattam Fort, Vayngapattam, it is requested that all communications intended for that office may be addressed to the Vayngapattam Post Office and not to Chinnakula.

Office of the Asst. Commr., Salt, Akkara and
Customs Dept., Chinnakula Sub-Div.,
Vayngapattam, 8th April 1910.

G. W. BROWN,
Assistant Commissioner.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on the 15th and 16th December 1909, the undocumented treasure was found while digging survey No. 78 B of the village of Thindar in Thiruvannamalai taluk:—

Description	Actual weight in ounces	Approximate value.
1. Bowerband, three sides on one pedestal ..	136	Rs. 4 8
2. Pankha or Kulkar with Tinsam ..	26	.. 15 8 0
3. Silver Deras ..	27	.. 6 8 0
4. Amara, small ..	12	.. 8 0 0
5. Amara, big ..	54	.. 54 8 8
6. One gold coin in stone.		

2. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally on 17 April before the Collector of Tirunelveli, at his office, on the 1st September 1910 in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
16th April 1910.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of two lamps, two plates and one stand or stand, all of brass worth about Rs. 25 were found on 1st July 1909 by (1) Thani Lakshmi, (2) Reddi Narayana Goud, (3) Rayappa, (4) Jemini Chinnabappa, (5) Jai Lakshminath, (6) Sankarappa Chinnabappa, (7) Javali Sankarappa, (8) Madhava Sankarappa, (9) Ananthappa, (10) Nani Sankarappa, (11) Subramanya Goud, (12) Gura Mallana Sankarappa, buried in a rock close to the village of Chigastri, Harpanahalli taluk, Bellary district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office at Bellary on 15th June 1910 in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Bellary Collector's Office,
9th January 1910.

J. A. CUMMING,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that, on the 25th November 1909, the undocumented treasure was found on land belonging to Sri Maragannayappan and temple of the village of Kumbhar in the Mayavaram taluk:—

Forty-four small gold coins weighing 2½ tola valued at Rs. 14.

2. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 2nd July 1910, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
25th February 1910.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Act VI of 1878, that the undocumented treasure was found on 15th January 1910, while repairing Sri Thyagarajapuram temple in the village of Tiruk-
kural in the Nagapattinam taluk:—

Description	Weight in ounces.	Approximate value.
1. Chinnakula (Sargap)
2. Chinnakula (Sargap)
3. Sargap (Sargap)

2. All persons claiming the treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 2nd July 1910, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
15th February 1910.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Returns showing the BATHS and DRAINS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 19th March 1910.

Area, 99,100.)

FOUR FT. GEORGE GARANTE.

24

11

Municipality.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BATHS.						DRAINS.														Rate per 1,000 of Population per Annum.			
		Baths.				Total Baths.		Drains.				Total Drains.		Costs of Drains.											
		Cholera.	Typhoid.	Malaria.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Typhoid.	Malaria.	Other.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small.	Typhoid.	Private.	Public.	Sewage.	Sewage.	Sewage.	Sewage.	Sewage.
Madras ..	100,881	3	40	5	..	58	58	78	1	34	7	..	27	20	..	..	14	14	..	..	78	388	58.8
Trichinopoly ..	104,721	38	42	..	..	31	20	..	..	45	..	..	28	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	280	29.8
Calicut ..	79,891	2	36	27	..	31	54	..	1	13	15	..	20	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	400	19.9
Palani ..	79,621	2	69	7	..	28	51	..	..	52	7	..	35	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	420	47.9
Elankulam ..	59,873	2	25	..	..	8	21	..	..	24	..	..	18	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	300	38.8
Belary ..	56,819	3	20	..	..	15	53	..	1	16	10	..	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	200	24.8
Tanjore ..	87,870	3	28	7	..	24	22	..	1	15	5	..	20	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	420	49.2
Bagmati ..	87,090	3	20	..	..	28	2	..	..	16	..	..	21	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	300	36.4
Coimbatore ..	68,880	1	20	..	..	14	7	..	..	23	..	..	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	300	36.6
Coimbatore ..	82,814	..	24	..	..	10	16	..	..	16	..	..	28	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	340	34.6
Coimbatore ..	48,085	..	47	..	..	47	99	..	..	19	1	..	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	340	30.6
Coimbatore ..	48,184	..	31	..	..	14	7	..	..	26	..	..	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	210	31.3
Palghat ..	14,177	3	12	..	..	16	30	..	..	19	..	..	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	470	33.4
Mangalore ..	48,188	7	12	..	..	13	11	..	15	15	14	..	14	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	380	39.1
Yellam ..	83,823	3	11	..	..	18	17	..	1	18	..	..	13	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	400	33.2
Tamraparni ..	40,482	1	19	..	..	13	15	..	..	15	..	..	20	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	340	39.1
Tamraparni ..	10,164	1	11	..	..	10	10	..	..	16	..	..	11	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	380	32.6
Palani ..	20,519	1	18	..	..	19	10	..	2	4	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	420	35.8
Mangalore ..	30,267	..	15	..	..	8	11	..	..	11	..	..	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	370	38.6
Palani ..	30,108	..	18	..	..	7	11	..	..	14	..	..	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	390	39.0
Tamraparni ..	31,993	..	27	1	..	14	12	..	..	19	1	..	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	420	38.4
Palani ..	31,921	..	29	..	..	18	8	..	..	21	..	..	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	380	35.7
Palani ..	32,946	..	18	..	..	9	7	..	..	17	..	..	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	390	36.8
Coimbatore ..	32,836	..	18	..	..	11	7	..	..	17	..	..	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	390	37.1
Adil ..	33,816	..	18	..	..	8	10	..	..	18	..	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	390	37.4
Yellam ..	58,278	3	11	..	..	7	7	..	14	17	..	..	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	390	44.0
Tanjore ..	57,885	3	4	..	..	14	28	..	..	6	..	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	370	36.0
Coimbatore ..	57,811	7	8	..	..	10	14	..	3	7	..	..	7	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	350	34.8
Trichinopoly ..	56,862	1	17	1	..	8	11	..	..	16	..	..	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	370	30.4
Trichinopoly ..	56,749	..	13	..	..	9	18	..	..	12	..	..	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	420	31.3
Coimbatore ..	56,274	..	8	..	..	10	13	..	..	16	..	..	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	360	32.8
Trichinopoly ..	55,183	..	17	..	..	13	10	..	..	12	..	..	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	370	35.4
Coimbatore ..	19,268	3	2	..	..	5	4	..	..	5	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	370	33.0
Total ..	1,000,881	88	794	168	8	538	897	1,035	44	702	128	4	408	414	872	18	13	4	128	128	17	5	496	66.0	

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
28th April 1910.

S. TALASANTHAM, Manager and Assistant,
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

STEVENS showing the Hymen and Pectens registered in the University of the MARINE PROTECTOR during the month of January 1934.

[illegible]

* Including On Hold Funds

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of January 1910—cont.

Population according to Census of 1901.		Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—cont.																RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FOR ANNUM.																PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION OF THE DISTRICTS IN 1901.	
				Cause of Death—cont.																RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FOR ANNUM.																	
				Reflexive.																RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FOR ANNUM.																	
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				Cause of Death—cont.																RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FOR ANNUM.																	
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Barometer showing the Births and Deaths in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of SOUTHERN Villages during the month of January 1910.

MADRAS PROVINCE during the month of January 1910.																																						
Population according to Census of 1901.			Districts.			Population for which returns were received.			BIRTHS.										DEATHS.																			
									Class.						Total Births.				Class.						Total Deaths.				Deaths in Districts.									
									European.	British.	Native.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.					European.	British.	Native.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.					M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30									
1,143,492	Gudised ..	5,545,478	2	3	28	3,200	47	1	1,091	1,108	2,199	1	2	2,714	40	6	1,098	1,004	2,102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
899,623	Madras ..	8,25,656	—	—	32	1,100	78	—	628	124	1,213	—	—	1,650	83	—	1,738	1,700	3,438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
1,290,750	Tamil ..	1,290,741	—	—	341	2,794	181	—	3,460	1,100	4,560	—	—	2,281	283	13	1,798	1,204	3,002	783	247	1,030	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
1,614,109	North Amer. ..	1,514,368	—	—	26	2,240	185	27	3,875	1,100	4,975	—	—	1,120	130	20	1,410	1,400	2,810	50	58	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
1,679,963	South ..	1,679,963	—	—	61	3,037	100	—	3,158	1,001	4,159	—	—	1,001	104	—	1,102	1,000	2,102	100	100	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
6,427,835	Total ..	1,677,659	2	3	119	13,817	615	28	7,038	1,318	16,855	—	—	15,506	638	43	6,510	6,014	12,524	513	415	928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
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Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
14th April 1910.

H. THURSDAY, Esq., M.C.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

THE

Continued on next page.

Tables showing the Rivers and Districts registered in the MARCHANDISES of the MARINE PROCEEDINGS during the month of January 1910—cont.

Districts	Principal Towns	Population according to the Census of 1901	INDICES—cont.														RACE PER 1000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM												AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MARCHANDISES PER ANNUM OF THE DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 1909.									
			CAUSES OF DEATH—cont.																																			
			Injuries																																			
			Respiratory diseases		Floods		Poison		Struck by Automobiles		Rushes		Killed by Wild Beasts		All other causes		Cholera		Small pox		Typhoid		Fever		Dysentery and Diarrhoea		Respiratory diseases		Tuberculosis		All other causes		Deaths		Deaths		Deaths	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Ganges	Chennai	18,281													33	12	1																					
	Benares	27,000													35	18	1																					
	Varanasi	10,200													9	7																						
Vingapore	Madras	10,200													10	4																						
	Trichinopoly	10,200													10	4																						
	Alwar	10,200													10	4																						
Calcutta	Calcutta	44,000													34	31																						
	Calcutta	44,000													34	31																						
	Calcutta	44,000													34	31																						
Kerala	Kerala	10,200													10	4																						
	Kerala	10,200													10	4																						
	Kerala	10,200													10	4																						
Uttar	Uttar	10,200													10	4																						
	Uttar	10,200													10	4																						
	Uttar	10,200													10	4																						
Madras	Madras	10,200													10	4																						
	Madras	10,200													10	4																						
	Madras	10,200													10	4																						
Chinghai	Chinghai	10,200													10	4																						
	Chinghai	10,200													10	4																						
	Chinghai	10,200													10	4																						
Berk Asia	Berk Asia	10,200													10	4																						
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	Berk Asia	10,200													10	4																						
Tibet	Tibet	10,200													10	4																						
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Yaroslavl	Yaroslavl	10,200													10	4																						
	Yaroslavl	10,200													10	4																						
	Yaroslavl	10,200													10	4																						
Moscow	Moscow	10,200													10	4																						
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	Moscow	10,200													10	4																						
Siberia	Siberia	10,200													10	4																						
	Siberia	10,200													10	4																						
	Siberia	10,200													10	4																						

TABLES showing the DEATHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITY of the MARIAS PARISH during the month of January 1910—cont.

PART II.—DEATHS AND BURIALS REGISTERED IN THE METROPOLITAN OF THE NATURAL PARISHES DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1902—cont.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
District	Municipal Town	Population according to the Census of 1901	BORN										DEATHS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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[Continued on next page.]

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under the provisions of section 113 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft rule prescribing details regarding to be maintained by Civil Courts is published for the information of all persons interested; and it is hereby notified that the draft rule as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect thereof from any person interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 25th July next.

Draft Rule.

The revised forms of Registers Nos. 1 to 15 hereto appended are prescribed for use in all Civil Courts having jurisdiction over the classes of suits specified therein.

High Court of Judicature, Madras.
19th April 1910.

J. V. GILLIESPIE,
Registrar.

CIVIL REGISTER No. 1.

REGISTER OF ORDINARY SUITS INSTITUTED.

Court—

For—

INSTRUCTIONS.

If the suit has been received by transfer, or instituted under Order XXXVII, Schedule I, C.P.C., a note should be made to that effect at the head of the page.

2. If a suit is removed under Order XLII, Rule 13, or returned to the court under Order IX, Rule 9 or Rule 10, Schedule I, C.P.C., note under item 3 the date of removal or return.

3. Under the head, "Particulars of claim" enter particulars required by clause (g) and (h) of Order VII, Rule 1, Schedule I, C.P.C., as also the value of the suit as required by clause (i) of that order and with special reference to Judicial Statistics Nos. VII and VIII and H.C. Circulars Nos. 1054 of 1909 and 1053 of 1906. Entries under heads 4, 5 and 6 should be full, for embodiment in the decree as required by Order XX, Rule 5, Schedule I, C.P.C.

4. Note carefully the new heads 8 and 10 and fresh additions to heads 9 and 15.

5. The certified copies of Judgment and Decree in Second Appeal sent to the Lower Appellate Court should be forwarded by it to the Court of First Instance which will return them to the lower Court after recording the necessary notes under head 8 of this Register.

6. A note should be made of all parties brought on or struck off the record under Order I or XXII, Schedule I, C.P.C., as also of any withdrawal of the claim or a portion of the claim against any of the defendants.

7. Any amendments or alterations made during the progress of the suit in the value or particulars of the claim or as to the date or place of issue of notice should appear under head 5.

1. Ordinary Suit No.

of 19

2. Date of

Presented.
Filed.

3. Plaintiff—Name, description and place of abode.

4. Defendant—Name, description and place of abode.

5. Particulars of claim—Class for

Class of action given at

6. Date for Defendant's first appearance.

Valid for
Plaintiff.
Defendant.

7. Date of Decree and result.

8. Number of application for review (or re-hearing) with result and date.

First Judgment, if any, with date.

9. First Appeal No. of 19

Result with date.

Second Appeal No. of 19

Result with date.

10. Note of any orders passed under Order XX, Rule 11, Order XLII, Rule 1, etc., C.P.C.

11. Remarks—

Number.	Date of application.	Value and date.	Against whom.	For what, and amount, if for money.	Amount of costs.

12. Return of Execution—

Amount paid into Court.	Process returned.	Amount of other costs than payment of arrest, and date of every return, including costs of order of appeal and date.

CIVIL SUITS No. 2.

SUMMARY OF SMALL CAUSE SUITS INSTITUTED

Court—

Term—

Description—

If the suit has been received by transfer or remanded or ordered to file, a note should be made to that effect at the head of the page.

3. Under the head "3. Particulars of claim," enter particulars required by clause (g) and (4) of Order VII, Rule 3, C.P.C., as also the value of the suit as required by clause (1) of that order. Entries under heads 3, 4 and 5 should be full, for endorsement in decrees as required by Order XX, Rule 4, C.P.C.

3. A note should be made of all parties brought in or struck off the record under Order I or XXII, C.P.C.

4. Any amendments or alterations made during the progress of the suit in the value or particulars of the claim or as to the date or place of issue of action should appear under head 6.

1. Small Cause Suit No. of 18

2. Date of { Presentation.
Filing.

3. PLAINTIFF—Name, description and place of abode.

4. DEFENDANT—Name, description and place of abode.

5. PARTICULARS OF CLAIM—Claim for

6. Date for Defendant's first appearance.

Filed by { Plaintiff.
Defendant.

7. JUDGMENT, date and result.

8. Number of application for review (or re-hearing) with result and date.

Final Judgment, if any, with date.

9. Revision Case No. of 18, with result and date.

10. Note of proceedings, if any, taken under Order XX, Rule 12, Order XXI, Rule 2, etc., C.P.C.

11. Execution—

No.	Date of application.	Order and date.	Against whom.	For what, and amount, if any.	Amount of costs.

12. Return of Execution—

Amount paid into Court.	Process returned.	Amount of other costs than payment of arrest, and date of every return.

5. FORTY-EIGHT HOURS AND DOWNS APPEALED AGAINST. *Form of the Court of* *of 19* *in Original Court No* *of 19*
Value of relief
Particulars of relief. *Granted.* *Deemed.* *Appointed against.*
 6. Hearing, if any, under Order XII, Rule 11, Schedule I, C.P.C., and result with date.
 7. Date for Respondent's first appearance.
 8. Judgment, result and date.
 9. Objections, under Order XII, Rule 11, Schedule I, C.P.C., if any, filed by whom, and value.
 10. Number of application for review (or no-hearing) with result and date.
 11. Second Appeal No. of 19 *Result with date.*

CIVIL REGISTRY No. 3

REGISTER OF APPEALS DISPOSED OF.

Court—

Year—

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. These must be three separate registers of appeals disposed of, viz (1) for money or moveables, (2) under the Rent Law, and (3) for title and other appeals.

2. The date to be entered is when it will always be the latest date. In the case of appeals referred to file, the date of original institution should be entered.

Serial number of appeal disposed of.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650
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CIVIL REVENUE No. 14

REGISTER OF RECEIPTS OF OTHER COURTS RECEIVED FOR EXECUTION
(UNDER SECTIONS 34 AND 35, U.P.C.)

Court—

Term—

Date of receipt.	Serial number.	Name of the decaying Court.	Number of writs in the file of this Court.	Number of arrears received or judgment satisfied, if any, paid out in this Court.	Leave Court, in which writ was executed.	Balance and date of amount sent to the decaying Court (in words, Rs. C. P. Rs.).	Amount of postage, if any, received.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Rs. P. C.	

CIVIL REVENUE No. 12.

REGISTER OF EXECUTION PROCEEDINGS DISPOSED OF.

Court—

Term—

Introduction.

1. The date to be entered in column 4 will always be the latest date. In the case of petitions referred to file, the date of original institution should be entered, and the date of satisfaction noted in the column of remarks.

2. Note in the remarks column the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned in each case, the value of debts under which judgment-debts were executed, and date when sent to jail and date of release, for the purpose of columns 24 to 27 of Statement No. XI.

Serial number.	Number of the execution petition entered in.	Number of arrears sent.	Date of institution, or if receipt of the order of institution.	Date when proceedings were finally closed.	Writs given, executed or not given.	Transferred.	Applications in which Proceedings were finally closed.			Amount.	How paid.	
							In full.	In part.	Execution still in progress.		Paid in arrears.	Paid in full.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
										Rs.	P.	C.

There was executed.

Serial number.	Movable property.		Immovable property.		Transferee given of.		Execution performance in.	Execution effected by.	Execution satisfaction obtained.	Actual number of days (including between institution and disposal).	Remarks.
	Attached but retained (Order XXI, rule 11 of reg.).	Released (Order XXI, rule 12 of reg.).	Attached but released (Order XXI, rule 13 of reg.).	Released (Order XXI, rule 14 of reg.).	Transferee given of (Order XXI, rule 15 of reg.).	Transferee given of (Order XXI, rule 16 of reg.).					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
10	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

(All the entries in only for post satisfaction of the debts, not for first.)

Transferee of debt (including between institution and disposal).

The High Court has made the following amendment in the rules framed by it under sections 6, 7, 8 and 17 of the Legal Practitioners Act XXIII of 1918:—

Substitute the following for the last clause of Rule 11:—

"On a certificate signed by the Head of his office showing that he has rendered approved services for at least five years in some one or more of the appointments mentioned below:—

- (1) the appointment of Interpreter, or Bench Clerk, in the High Court, Presidency Small Cause Court, or City Civil Court;
- (2) the appointment of Sheristah, Head Clerk, or Translator, in a District Court;
- (3) the appointment of Sheristah or Head Clerk, in a Subordinate Judge's Court."

(Signed)	G. ARNOLD WEBER, <i>Chief Justice</i>
"	R. S. PERIES,
"	J. E. P. WALLIS,
"	LESLIE C. HILLIER,
"	J. H. MURDO,
"	C. SARGANT NAIR,
"	ARTHUR BAKER,
"	V. KANDASWAMI SWAMI,

Judges.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
23rd April 1919.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following draft addenda to the Rules of the High Court in its appellate jurisdiction are published for the information of all persons interested, and it is hereby notified that the draft addenda as well as any objections or suggestions which may be received in respect thereof from any person interested in the matter will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 15th day of July next:—

After Rule 100-A, add the following as 100-B and 100-C, respectively:—

Draft Rule.

"100-B. When a record not prepared to be posted under these rules is in a vernacular language and has been translated into English for the convenience of the court, any party to the case who desires to have a copy of such translation for the purpose of the hearing of the case, or of any interlocutory application in connection therewith, shall apply therefor in writing to the Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side."

"100-C. It shall be within the discretion of the Deputy Registrar to grant or refuse all such applications on the understanding that if the court has no objection to the grant of such copies unless it appears that they have been applied for with some ulterior object, e.g., to cause delay. It must also be distinctly understood that such translations are only rough translations made for the convenience of the court, that their absolute correctness is not required for, and that copies granted under this rule are intended only to be used at the hearing of the particular appeal concerned. To prevent any improper use of such translations, all copies granted under this rule shall be clearly marked as follows:—

Uncertified copy of a translation of Exhibit _____ is APPAL _____ No. _____ of 19 _____ on the file of the High Court. The translation of this document was prepared in the High Court for the purpose of Appal _____ No. _____ of 19 _____ and this copy was granted to Mr. _____ Counsel for _____ solely for use at the hearing of the said appeal, and must not be made use of for any other purpose."

Add the following to the schedule of rules in Rule 102:—

Draft addenda

- "Copies of translations granted under Rule 100-C per page, Rs. 5-2-0"
"for "Space copies per printed page 5-2-0"

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
27th March 1919.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

Except as hereunder mentioned, the Madras Court of Small Causes will be closed for the midsummer vacation from Monday the 9th May to Saturday the 9th July 1919, both days inclusive.

2. His Honour the Third Judge (Mr. T. C. Deschamps, Esq.) will sit on Vacation Judges on Tuesdays and Thursdays for the disposal of urgent work.

3. In any case which requires immediate attention, the party concerned or his taluk may give 24 hours' notice of the case to the Registrar, when the papers will be sent to the Vacation Judge for disposal after leaving the party of necessary.

4. The office of the Registrar will be open from Tuesday to Friday in each week, from 10 o'clock to 4 P.M. for the receipt of money and of appeal applications referred to in paragraph 5 above.

5. Money, execution applications and other papers will be received, only on the days on which the Judge sits.

(By order.)

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
16th April 1919.

F. B. LOVLEY,
Registrar.

DESTRUCTION OF DOGS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 29, Act III of 1902, that, on and after the 5th April 1910 and till further notice, dogs found strayed and straying in the streets or layed on the pavements of the houses of their owners are liable to be caught and destroyed in a Lethal Chamber in the Dogs' Home, Vepery.

A reward of four annas for each dog and one anna for each pig caught and taken alive and delivered to the Dogs' Home, Vepery, will be paid on the 5th Vepery Police Station on production of a certificate from the Officer in charge of the Dogs' Home.

City Police Office, Madras,
4th April 1910.

H. F. WILKINSON,
Commissioner of Police.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this Court, adjudging the persons hereunder mentioned insolvent and vesting the estates and effects of the said respondent in J. H. B. Hanson, Esquire, the Official Assignee of this Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvent, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of debtor.	Date of adjudication.	Date of hearing.
40 of 1909	2nd March 1910.	A. Arumudala Aiyar, merchant, goods clerk, residing at No. 75 Government Street, Georgetown, Madras.	1st March 1910	2nd May 1910.

Insolvency Office, Madras,
5th April 1910.

J. H. B. HANSON,
Official Assignee.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT MADRAS.

In pursuance of orders of this Court made in the matters of the undermentioned insolvent debtors and respectively dated 20th day of April 1910. It is ordered that the said insolvents be personally discharged under the provisions of the Act 1902, Chapter 121, in respect of all the debts mentioned in their schedules.

Number.	Name of insolvent.	Date of discharge.
24 of 1909	C. S. Vasudevanam Chetty	4th April 1910.
71 of 1908	A. R. Sathyanarayana Pillay	Do.
79 of 1909	Saravali Sathyanarayana	Do.
87 of 1909	P. R. Appadurai Sathyanarayana	Do.
102 of 1909	Pandey Sathyanarayana Chetty	Do.
145 of 1909	C. Sathyanarayana Sathyanarayana	Do.

Official Assignee's Office, Madras,
22nd April 1910.

J. H. B. HANSON,
Official Assignee.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 19th March 1910, the District and Sessions Court of Madras will be closed for the usual sittings for two months from Friday, the 6th May, to Tuesday, the 6th July 1910, both days inclusive; and the District Munsif's Courts of Madras, Karaikal and Mangalore for six weeks from Friday, the 6th May, to Thursday, the 10th June 1910, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Madras,
14th April 1910.

E. L. VAUGHAN,
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of the notification of this Court, dated 21st February 1910, published in page 422 Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 1st March 1910, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Karaikal will be closed for the usual sittings for two months from Wednesday the 11th day of May to Monday the 14th day of July 1910, both days inclusive; and that the Principal and the Additional District Munsif's Courts at Karaikal for six weeks, from Wednesday the 11th day of May to Tuesday the 14th day of June 1910, both days inclusive.

District Court, Karaikal,
16th April 1910.

C. S. SPENCER,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Cuddalore.

Kannappa Kanna and five others Petitioners
 Karai Subbiah Respondent.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause 7 of Act III of 1887, that the respondent Karai Subbiah, widow of Karai Varada Reddy of Vallamudi, Palamond taluk, has been adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 20th March 1910.

District Court, Cuddalore.

18th April 1910.

M. GUDUR.

District Judge.

No. 5 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Cuddalore.

In the matter of (1) Menanda Sathiah, (2) Menanda Palaniswamy, (3) Menanda Chinnai Menapper, son of Chinnai, (4) Menanda Rajalingam, (5) Menanda Chinnai Sathiah, son of Sathiah, (6) Menanda Rajalingam, son of Rajalingam of Chinnai Palaniswamy, Chinnai of Palani-Sathiah.

Notice is hereby given, that the above petition has been put in to this Court praying that the debtors above named may be adjudged insolvent.

Dated, 21st June 1909.

District Court, Cuddalore.

16th April 1910.

M. GUDUR.

District Judge.

No. 7 of 1909 in the Court of the District Judge, Srirangam.

In the matter of (1) Kanchiah Krishnamoorthy and (2) Kanchiah Palaniswamy of Induram—
 Debtors.

Peri Sathiah Petitioner-Complainant.

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause 1, Act III of 1887, that (1) Kanchiah Krishnamoorthy, son of Palani Sathiah Chinnai, and (2) Kanchiah Palaniswamy, son of Krishnamoorthy Chinnai, Kanchiah, Induram and Induram, residing at Induram, Kanchiah Chinnai, have been by this Court adjudged insolvent on the 2nd day of April 1910.

Dated the 16th day of April 1910.

M. G. PARTHASARATHY AYYANGAR.

District Judge.

No. 8 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Srirangam.

In the matter of Kanchiah Rajagopal and Venkataswami of Kanchiamangalam.

Whereas Kanchiah Rajagopal and Venkataswami of Kanchiamangalam have applied to this Court by a petition, dated 2nd February 1910, to be declared insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, take notice that the aforesaid petition has been admitted, and the 26th day of July 1910 has been fixed for the hearing of the said petition.

District Court, Srirangam.

16th April 1910.

M. G. PARTHASARATHY AYYANGAR.

District Judge.

No. 9 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Srirangam.

Mandagala Venkata Ratham and Mandagala Venkata Sathiah of
 Rajamangalam Petitioners.

Whereas the above petitioners have applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 26th March 1910, to be declared insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, take notice that the aforesaid petition has been admitted, and the 26th day of July 1910 has been fixed for the hearing of the said petition.

Dated this 16th day of April 1910.

M. G. PARTHASARATHY AYYANGAR.

District Judge.

No. 10 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Srirangam.

In the matter of Kanchiah Krishnamoorthy, Respondent.

Whereas Kanchiah Krishnamoorthy of Rajamangalam has applied to this Court by a petition, dated the 21st day of March 1910, to be declared insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, take notice that the aforesaid petition has been admitted, and the day of 26th July 1910 has been fixed for the hearing of the said petition.

Dated this 21st day of April 1910.

M. G. PARTHASARATHY AYYANGAR.

District Judge, Srirangam.

No. 11 of 1909 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

T. O'Connor, Assistant Stationmaster, Government Junction Petitioner
 Karuna Soma Rao and eight others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that in the matter of the above named petition an order for adjudication has been passed on 21st March.

District Judge's Court, Coimbatore.

21st April 1910.

K. SAMBASIVA RAU.

District Judge.

No. 1 of 1916 (O.R. No. 602 of 1916) in the Court of the District Judge, Kanagawa.

By the master of Geyikbashi Tadmankishik, son of Sultash, Busham and landholder of, in
present, Mangashim, Kozul Turk. Basham.

Geyser/Born Pediment/Hill	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	Pediment
Vernalis/Sagehen, etc.	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	Crestline

[illegible]

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 19 of Act III of 1897 that the petitioner above named has applied to the Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 20th June 1910 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date to state his objections.

District Sheriff's Court, Kauai,
21st April 1954.

V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR,
District Engineer

No. 2 of 1910 is THE CODE OF THE DISTRICT MUGGER, KARACHI.

In the author of (1) Václav Vojtěchovič and (2) Václav Chlámský, sons of Karel Vojtěch, buyers and collectors of Karel Vojtěch Kříž, Albrecht 1840.

(1) Taka Tegegnadda and (2) Taka Chokmureddi	"	"	Palkkura
Kannapeti Krikkareddi, etc.	"	"	Gudlota,

Kannan, K. R. 1993. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association* 29:111-120.

Notes is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 15 of An Act of 1907, that the petitioners aforementioned have applied to this Court for being declared bankrupts and that their petition is posted to 17th June 1920 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date to state his objection.

District Magistrate Court, Karachi,
12th April 1940.

T. BHASNIYAM ALYANZAR,
District Munsif

No. 12 of 1968 is the Court of the District Judge, Kumbakonam.

Betta Regency Chetty	"	"	"	"	"	Pollman
A. Rajalingam Chetty and Chakraseni Chetty	"	"	"	"	"	Craftsmen

Maha Rajawadee Chetty	..	..	..	..	..
A. Rajalekshmi Chetty and Chelmozai Chetty	..	..	..	..	..	Critique

Take notice that Sate Rangaswamy Chetty, son of Sate Venkatesh Chetty, residing in Jagannatha Pillayar East Street, Nambikkulam town, who had been adjudged insolvent on 3rd February 1910, has applied for an order of discharge under sections 45 and 46 of Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 and 19th June 1901 in force for hearing.

Devlet Manifi's Court, Kuala Lumpur,
22nd April 1919.

V. Bhandarkar,

No. 1 of 1910 (S.C.S. No. 934 of 1909 as the Bill of the District Court of North Malabar) of the Court of the District Magistrate, NADAPURAM.

Chattakandiri Rama Wader Keshkarla	<i>Fellows</i>
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[illegible]

Notula is heavily grown, under dense Ref section 79 of Act III of 1907, that Chirchankindyril Rene Welter Kanskoyrka, Karamov of the Thread of *Ipsobolus* anemov. Vohomangalan dromov, Karamimov, bialk, has applied to this Court for being declared an heredit and that the application is noted for hearing on 16th June 1933.

Any resident wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by a validly sworn advocate.

Dutch Ministry of War, Nieuwpoort,
18th April 1916.

T. N. RAMACHANDRA AIYAR,
District Muzdar

No. 2 of 1865 is the Court of the District Judge, Providence.

Acronyms and Abbreviations B-15

[illegible]

Notice is hereby given, under clause 5, section 19 of Act 131 of 1897, that Arispaan Pilled, son of Bakaramchandra Pilled, residing at Thekkam, Panchikulam town, the petitioner aforesaid, has applied to the Court to be declared as insolvent and that the hearing of the petition has been fixed for 2nd June 1910.

District Master's Court, Portugalree,
18th April 1919.

T. KRISHNASWAMI NAYUDU,
Director, Mysore

No. 3 of 1910 in the Court of the Assistant District Judge, Salem.
Andi Kandasani, son of Palani Kandasani, at Andiswami Kalliam palayam.
Banked debtor. *Petitioner.*

Take notice that the above-named petitioner has filed a petition for being declared an insolvent and it will be heard on 5th June 1910.

சென்னை அப்பிரகாம் கவுன்சில், முன்பு சாசனம் 1910-1911-ம் ஆண்டு

இதரவர்களுக்கு மறு Co. 2.

சென்னை அப்பிரகாம் அபிரகாம் குதிரகம்சாசனம் பற்றி கவுன்சில்,
கவுன்சில்,
கவுன்சில்,
கவுன்சில்,

Additional District Magistrate Court, Salem,
 10th April 1910.

T. M. PERENCHI,
District Magistrate.

No. 4 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Yekshetarama Chetti, son of Annayya Chetti, residing at Salem *Petitioner.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 19 of Act III of 1887 (The Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 2nd July 1910 for enquiry.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 19th day of April 1910.

District Court, Salem,
 19th April 1910.

W. R. AYLING,
District Judge.

No. 25 of 1908 in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

K. Mathaniam Nader, son of Ganapathi Nader, residing at Chidambaram *Petitioner.*
Waggon Chettiar by his agent Ramasami Nader and others. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1887, that the above-named petitioner K. Mathaniam Nader has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 21st of April 1910.

District Court, South Arcot, Cuddalore,
 21st April 1910.

H. MOREELY,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1889 in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

Kappasami Chettiar, son of Rama Chettiar, residing at Kodaikannan-
 gur, Chidambaram taluk *Petitioner.*
Pa. Mo. Vaidyan Chettiar and others. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1887, that the above-named petitioner Kappasami Chettiar has been adjudged an insolvent by order of this Court dated 5th of April 1910.

District Court of South Arcot, Cuddalore,
 5th April 1910.

H. MOREELY,
District Judge.

No. 16 of 1889 in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot.

Rama Chettiar and Rangayya Chettiar, sons of Kappasami Chettiar, residing
 at Kodaikannan, Chidambaram taluk *Petitioners.*
Ramaswami Ranganathan and others. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of Act III of 1887, that the above-named petitioners Rama Chettiar and Rangayya Chettiar have been adjudged insolvents by order of this Court, dated the 21st April 1910.

District Court of South Arcot, Cuddalore,
 21st April 1910.

H. MOREELY,
District Judge.

No. 7 of 1889 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Seethakrishnamayyar *Petitioner.*
Seethakrishnamayyar and others. *Respondents.*

Under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1887, notice is hereby given that the above-named Seethakrishnamayyar, son of Thammayyaipoyar, residing in Mahanampalam, Tanjore taluk, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 26th day of June 1910 for hearing.

District Court, Tanjore,
 19th April 1910.

J. G. BURN,
As. District Judge.

No. 3 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjong.

Parvati Pillai Petitioner.
 Thayer Narasami Chettiar and others Respondents.

Under clause 3 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the above-named Petitioner Pillai, son of Sivasami Pillai, residing at Yakkalam Street, Madras, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 25th day of June 1910 for hearing.

District Court, Tanjong. 1-1
 18th April 1910. J. G. BURR,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1910 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Tanjong.

Karunai Renukiamma of Tiruppur, Tanjore taluk, Eastern District Petitioner.
 Selvam Arathana and three others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application stands posted to 25th June 1910. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Tanjong. 1-1
 15th April 1910. T. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU,
District Magistrate.

No. 5 of 1910 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Tanjong.

Yellappa Virasami of Ramachandrapuram, Tanjore of Mysore Petitioner.
 Thammabail Vankarappa and nine others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application stands posted to 25th June 1910. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Tanjong. 1-1
 18th April 1910. T. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU,
District Magistrate.

No. 6 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjong.

In the matter of Sivaganesa Sander Pandia Tevar and Ananthasandara Karunalaiga
Petitioners Pandia Tevar.

Sivaganesa Sander Pandia Tevar and Ananthasandara Karunalaiga Tevar Petitioner.
 Karunalaiga Tevar and fourteen others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that Sivaganesa Sander Pandia Tevar, son of Sivasandara Tevar, and his son Ananthasandara Karunalaiga Valangappal Pandia Tevar, both residing at Chokkivempati, Tanjore taluk, have applied to this Court for being declared insolvents and that their application is posted for hearing to the 25th day of July 1910.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Dated the 25th day of April 1910.

District Court, Tanjong. 1-1
 22nd April 1910. G. G. SPENCER,
District Judge.

No. 2 of 1910 (or Rule No. 1748 of 1905 in the case of Small Cause Cases, Madras) in the Court of the District Magistrate, Tanjong.

O. P. Krishnasami Aiyar Petitioner.
 Subbiah Kallala Aiyar Counter-petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 25th June 1910 for hearing. Anybody wishing to oppose the petition may appear before the Court either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Tanjong. 1-1
 18th April 1910. M. R. KARAYANASWAMI AYYAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 6 of 1908 in the Court of the District Magistrate, Tanjong.

Narasimha Balak, son of Karakalukha Balak, Petitioner.
 at Parakkamangudi, Tirupattur taluk Creditors.
 Abdul Haffiz Balak and eight others

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3, section 15 of Act III of 1907, that Narasimha Balak, the petitioner above-named, was adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated 15th day of April 1910.

District Magistrate's Court, Tanjong. 1-1
 15th April 1910. T. M. VENKATASUBBIA CHARIYAR,
District Magistrate.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED FUNDS.

Notice is hereby given that the following sums are outstanding in the schedule of establishment charges of this division on behalf of the undersigned houses from the monthly noted appeals to rates, and that the amounts will be credited to Government if not claimed within a month from date of this notification:—

Month from which outstanding	Name.	Amount Rs. & P.
July 1909 ..	Ramanamthy, house	1 0 8
September 1909 ..	T. Appalarayana, peon	1 0 8
Do. ..	N. Subbaraya	1 0 8
Do. ..	B. Venkatesh	1 0 7
August 1909 ..	A. Varadarany, house	5 5 0
Do. ..	G. Ramana, peon	1 8 0
Do. ..	Akula Varadarany, house	1 8 0
September 1908 ..	T. Appalarayana, peon	0 4 0
Do. ..	Ch. Anniah, house	0 4 0
Do. ..	B. Krishnamoorthy, house	0 8 0
Do. ..	B. Venkates, house	0 2 8
June 1909 ..	A. Venkates, peon	1 8 0

En. Engineer's Office, Godavari Eastern Division,
Dachibetwam, 5th April 1910.

M. B. KHAREGAT,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to officers working in the Chingleput district that the Public Works Department Inspection Booklet at Bellandur, Chingleput taluk, will not be available for inspection from 15th April 1910 to 15th June 1910 as the building is under repair.

Executive Engineer's Office, Chingleput Division,
15th April 1910.

A. G. SOMILLY,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, it is notified hereby that enquiry into the janmam title in the lands detailed below of Dorcaswaram taluk, which were treated as unregistered and unenclosed at the time of settlement, but the whole of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Taluk Survey Divisional Officer in order that the names of the janmas may be registered:—

- (1) S. No. 76/5 of Uthiyeridom, No. 308.
- (2) S. No. 87/4 of Uthiyeridom, No. 308.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the lands are requested hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer under section 5 of the aforesaid Act on or about the 15th July 1910 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
14th April 1910.

R. E. WOOD,
Ap. Collector.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry under section 4 of Madras Act III of 1895 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, on the 15th July 1910 at Palghat in respect of the janmam right of S. No. 4/11 in Gause No. 154 Madrasam in Ponnai taluk which has been closed as unregistered at the time of settlement and was assessed to single crop tax.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
21st April 1910.

R. E. WOOD,
Ap. Collector.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry under section 4 of Madras Act III of 1895 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, on the 15th July 1910 at Palghat in respect of the janmam right of S. No. 15/55 in Gause No. 154, Nagaram in Ponnai taluk which has been closed as unregistered at the time of settlement.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are requested to appear in person or by duly authorized agent and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
21st April 1910.

R. E. WOOD,
Ap. Collector.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 16 of 1910

The following is republished for information.

President Port Office,
Malacca, 16th April 1910H. S. BROWN,
For President Port Office

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 16)

Known-Fore Coast of ENGLAND.

Near Five Island Light-house

to-^{be} alteration of High Light and discontinuance of low light and intended establishment of a light at Blackrock Point, Northern-Ireland.

(Bearings are Magnetic and from Second Meridian 17° 36' W.)

Tide-gauge House, London, E.C.,
14th March 1910.

It is intended, on or about 1st September next, to recommence the Light now shown from the LOW LIGHT HOUSE on the DUNN FERRY, and in lieu of the existing HIGH LIGHT, to install in the present High Light House an unextinguishable LIGHT ONCE every 10 Seconds (Light 7½ seconds, Eclipse ½ second) and showing Red from S. 40° E. through S. to N. 40° W., and White from S. 40° E. through E. and N. to S. 40° W.

A LIGHT HOUSE is also in course of erection on the Headland at BLACKROCK POINT, and, simultaneously, with the above alterations, a semi-extinguishable LIGHT will be exhibited therefrom ONCE every 15 Seconds (Light 7 seconds, Eclipse ½ second; Light 4 seconds, Eclipse ½ second) and showing Red and White Seesaw, as follows:-

Red	from S. 41° E. to S. 42° W.
White	„ S. 42° W. to S. 15° W.
Red	„ S. 15° W. to S. 38° W.
White	„ S. 38° W. to S. 10° W.
Red	„ S. 10° W. to S. 65° W.
White	„ S. 65° W. to N. 34° W.
Red	„ N. 34° W. to N. 30° W.

Obscured over the land between N. 30° W. and S. 40° E.

The Light House Tower, which will be of iron, circular in shape, and erected on iron piles, will be White in colour and 30 feet in height from base to vane.

The Light will be shown from an elevation of 44 feet above High Water Ordinary Spring Tides, and be visible in clear weather for a distance of 22 miles.

Further Notice will be given when the above changes have been carried into effect.

(By Order)

A. OWEN,
Secretary.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DERELICTION.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Newcastle, the 22nd day of April 1910.

Kamleh, rank and name, 12718, Gunner, George Hagleton; age, 31 years and 2 months; height, 4 feet 4 inches; colour of complexion, medium; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue; trade, grinner; date of enlistment, 30th April 1908; place of enlistment, York; parents and family in which born, London, Middlesex; date of desertion or absence, 16th April 1910; place of desertion or absence, Newcastle; marks, small crescent on right side back, overhairs near left right inguinal region, and evidence of circumcision having been done; under two years' service.

H. FAWCOT, Captain, R.F.A.,
Commanding 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Extract from the Gazette of India, dated 16th April 1910
Post Office.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1910.

No. 280-Ap.—Mr. W. A. Pugh, Superintendent of Post Office, South India, is granted privilege leave for twelve days from the 17th to the 28th February 1910.

1. This supersedes the office Notification No. 430-Ap., dated the 26th February 1910.

C. WENHART-WILSON,
Deputy-Comptroller of the Post Office of India

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

One compound wound D.C. dynamo, 350 volts, 40-ampere, 1,200 R.P.M. by General Electric Company. Has been in regular service for thirteen months. In good condition.
One compound wound D.C. dynamo, 350 volts, 115 amps, 480 R.P.M. by General Electric Company. Has been in regular service for four months. One armature coil fractured by lead packing. Otherwise in good condition.

Apply to—

The Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Presidency Division, Madras

Executive Engineer's Office, Presidency Division,
Chennai, Madras, 7th April 1913

D. MANSALL,
Executive Engineer, Presidency Division.

THE KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, CHENNAI.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CALVES AND THE SUPPLY OF STRAW AND OTHER ARTICLES.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Monday the 16th of May 1913, by the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, for the removal of calves and the supply of straw and other articles mentioned in the schedule at the premises of the Institute—

(a) *Supply of calves*.—The contractor who offers to purchase from outside sources not later than 48 hours after they are finished with. Calves not removed within the above specified period of 48 hours will be disposed of by private sale or public auction and the loss, if any, to Government will be recovered from the contractor.

(b) *Straw for calves (non-perishable)*.—These consist of articles which can be stored in the store room and will be delivered in large quantities.

(c) *Non-perishable articles (non-perishable)*.—These are articles which cannot be stored in the store room on account of the risk involved and which should be supplied in quantities or within short time to time.

(d) *Perishable articles*.—These are articles that may be supplied daily or on short notice on orders.

1. The rate of each article tendered will be considered on the acceptance of the tender.

2. Tenders will be opened publicly at 12 noon by the Sanitary Commissioner at his office, Cathedral House, Teymangot, Madras, in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

3. Tenders should be accompanied in the manner indicated in paragraph 1 and on the reverse should be written the words "Tenders for removal of calves". Each tender must contain not only the rates but the total value of each class of articles.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in currency notes or equivalent money of the amount noted against each group of articles. The deposit will be returned to a successful tenderer immediately on one month after and to the unsuccessful tenderer as soon as they have satisfactorily completed their contract bond.

5. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw it within thirty days from the date thereof and in the event of him so doing, his security money deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6. The successful tenderer shall be liable to furnish a bond, binding them to supply, the cost of stamp being borne by the contractor executing it. They should also furnish security in cash or Government promissory notes to the extent mentioned against each class within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to them.

7. The supplies should begin from 1st June 1913 and be made for one year from that date.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for the articles supplied will be made as soon after their receipt as possible.

9. It shall be optional with the Director of the King Institute to select for a larger or smaller quantity of articles than those mentioned in the schedule attached.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

11. The Sanitary Commissioner reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reasons for so doing.

12. In case the contractor after taking the contract be not willing to supply as per arrangement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security to Government. The contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his withdrawal or failure or by the Director having to purchase the articles specified in the contract locally at higher rates than those contracted for.

13. No articles shall be supplied to the Institute except on the authority of the Director or some responsible officer authorized by him in this behalf.

14. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application to the Manager of the office of the Institute.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine,
Chennai, 25 April 1913.

F. N. GIBSON, M.A., F.R.S.,
Secy. Director.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CALVES TO THE KING INSTITUTE

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 12 noon precisely on Monday the 26th May 1913 by the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, at his office for the supply of calves mentioned in the schedule hereto. Five tenders will be selected from the lot each to supply a maximum of 100 calves of 100 calves per month. The calves must be delivered on the premises of the Institute free of all charges, i.e., railway freight charges and only extra charges.

1. Tenders will be opened privately at 12 noon by the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, at his office, Cathedral House, Teymangot, Madras, in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

2. Tenders should be superscribed in the manner indicated in the heading and on the covers should be written the words "Tenders for supply of salm". Each tender must contain not only the price but the total value of salm to be supplied.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in currency notes only as earnest-money of the amount noted in the schedule. This deposit will be returned to successful tenders immediately or one month after and to the successful tenderers as soon as they have satisfactorily executed their contract bond.

4. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw it within thirty days from the date thereof and in the event of his so doing, his earnest-money deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

5. The earnest-money deposit of successful tenderers will be liable for forfeiture, if they fail to execute the bond binding them to supply, the cost of stamp being borne by the contractor executing it. They should also furnish security in cash or Government promissory notes to the extent mentioned below within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to them.

6. The supplies should begin from 1st June 1910 and be made for one year from that date.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment for the salm supplied will be made as soon after their receipt as possible.

8. It shall be optional with the Director of the King Institute to select for a larger or smaller number of salm than those mentioned in the schedule.

9. The contract must not be called for.

10. The Secretary Commissioner, Madras, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

11. In case the contractor after taking the contract be not willing to supply or per their agreement, they shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security to Government. In case of failure to supply salm on the date required by the Director, the contractor shall be fined an amount fixed by the Director which will be deducted from the security. The contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from their withdrawal or failure. In the event of the Director having to purchase the salm specified in the contract locally at higher rates than those contracted for, the excess price shall be deducted from the other monies due to contractors or the amount of security, without the contract being cancelled by Government.

12. No salm shall be supplied to the Institute except on the authority of the Director or some responsible officer authorized by him in this behalf.

13. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application to the Manager at the office of the King Institute, Gandy.

SCHEDULE.

Name and description of article.	Estimated quantity required during one year.	Estimated deposit to accompany tenders.	Security from successful tenders.
Low Stock			
Salm	20.	20	20
(4) Supply of salm. Fresh and healthy ones. Not yet laid down and previously for vaccination purposes. Not yet laid out their second birth and must be over one year of age. They must not be unclean, diseased or diseased. Their skin must be free from parasites and not be in dry. Not more than 20 per cent. must be males. Salm must weigh at least 12 lbs.	4,000	200	200

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine,
Gandy, 4th April 1910.

F. H. GIBSON, M.A., B.Sc.,
Ag. Director.

MADRAS REVENUE SURVEY INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF DEMARCATION STONES.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of demarcation stones for the Government villages of the Walung taluk, North Arcot District, to be delivered at villages as may be ordered from time to time and at the undersigned quarries or others that may be selected from time to time—

1. Anand.
2. Kumbhar.
3. Vedaithangal.
4. Poligallem.
5. Ayal.
6. Sheshang.

The tenders should specify clearly the rate at which the stones will be supplied at the quarries and that at which the stones will be supplied at villages.

The dimensions of the stones required are given below—

All stones must be granite and must have the Government broad arrow mark on one side cut 4 inch deep and four inches long. The stones should be roughly squared to 4 of their length from the top.

The tenders must be sent in sealed cover superscribed "Tenders for demarcation stones" and addressed to the undersigned as to such the Survey office, South Arcot District, before the 15th May 1910.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Demarcation stones 4 feet x 9 inches x 9 inches. Field stones 2 feet x 9 inches x 4 inches.

Survey Office, Madras,

4th April 1910.

W. F. BATHMAN,
Deputy Director, No. 1 Survey Party.

NOTICE No. 2 OF 1908-1916 OF THE DISTRICT OF THE BELGIERE.

SALE OF THE OCCUPANT RIGHT IN WASTE LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that the occupant right in lands hereunder specified will be disposed of by auction at the Collector's Office, Georgetown, by the Deputy Collector, the Wharfe (under the rules of the District of the Belgier, No. 20 as amended) on page 107 of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 22nd May 1900, and enclosed in Part I of R.O. No. 20, subject to annual payment of following amounts as specified below to the highest bidder above the upset price or price mentioned in the sale may be adjourned.

Schedule of lands to be sold

District	Tahiti	Village	Number of lots	Name, if any, and boundaries	Approximate extent	Local annual assessment (and other charges in the Wharfe)	Upset price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The Belgier	Georgetown	Mairie	1	Part of R. No. 275 North—R. No. 275-A, East—R. No. 275-B, South—R. No. 275-C, West—R. Nos. 275-A and 275-B.	400 17 00	91 4 0 8 0 0	10 4 0 2 8 0

Note.—The terms in entries 6, 7 and 8 are subject to variation after the survey is over.

1. The assessment on the said land shall be liable to periodical revision in the next session as that on ordinary agricultural land, but no portion of this land will at any time be assessed at a rate higher than the appropriate dry, wet or garden rate for such land under the general scheme of assessment for the tahiti in which the land is situated.

2. Government reserves to itself all gold, and other minerals, coal and stone or rock containing or supposed to contain gold or other minerals, and coal known to exist or which may at any time hereafter be discovered on, in, or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with full and free liberty and right of ingress, egress and regress by means of any and all roads, for Government servants, agents and workmen, and all persons duly authorized by Government in and upon the said lands, and upon with or without horses and other cattle, carts, waggon, and other carriages and is erect on the said lands and use any engines and machinery for the purpose of searching for, working, getting, and carrying away such gold, and other minerals and coal and also to work, drive, take and use upon the said lands, rivers, pits, shafts, drifts, wharves, sluices and water-courses, and to use all water which may be lifted or raised from the same, also to appropriate and use any part of the surface of the said lands for placing thereon the minerals, waste, rubbish and other substances got from such mines, and generally to do all acts and things necessary or proper for working and getting such gold and other minerals and coal and realising same marketable, Government paying or rendering compensation to the purchaser, his heirs, representatives and assigns for all damage he or they shall sustain by reason of the exercise of such right of way or by the erection and use of any such engines, machinery, or works or the exercise of all or any of such rights.

3. All existing and customary rights of Government and of the public in all existing roads and paths and in streams of water in the land shall be reserved.

4. All parties having claims on the said lands incompatible with the sale as herein notified are hereby required to prefer their claims on or before the day aforesaid to the undersigned.

The sale will be stopped or postponed as the case may require—

(1) if the applicant fails to deposit the charges for survey and demarcation of the lands where such survey or demarcation is necessary;

(2) if the application has been withdrawn by the applicant and the Collector decides in the public interests not to proceed with the sale;

(3) if the survey and demarcation of the lands have not been completed;

(4) if the sale has been determined to be objectionable on public grounds;

(5) if any claim of private ownership or usufruct, proprietary or of any other right incompatible with the disposal of the lands under these rules has been preferred and is pending or is established.

The sale will be made subject to the following conditions—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. That the highest bidder above the upset price shall be the purchaser of the lot, and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders at the same price, the lot shall be immediately put up again at the next succeeding public sale, lighting and paid.

2. That within forty days after the lot is awarded to the purchaser thereof shall pay to the Collector or the officer authorized by him, in respect of the sale a deposit of Rs. 10 per acre, in part payment of the purchase money and shall at the same time sign an acknowledgment in Form Y.

3. That the purchaser shall, within ten days from the day of sale, pay to the Collector the residue of the purchase money, and shall thereupon receive a note for the purchase in Form Z.

4. That every person desirous of becoming a purchaser is to satisfy himself as to the identity and correct description of the property and the measurement and boundaries of the premises proposed to be purchased, by having the lot marked down to him, the purchaser thereof shall be held to have agreed and, by having the lot marked down to him, the purchaser thereof shall be held to have agreed, if the all objections to any matters that may afterwards appear to have been made in the description of the premises, as well as to any other error whatever in the particulars of the property.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Mr. E. Arnold, 41 & 43, Mark Lane, E.C. 3, London.	Mr. T. Fisher Green, 1, Adelphi Terrace, W., London.
Messrs. Arncliffe & Co., 15, Change Street, London.	Messrs. W. Jackson & Co., 5, Great Lane, E.C. 3, London.
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A Catalogue of all Modern Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Madras.

[The contents of this page shall not be for printing and postage.]

List of Books published during the Current Quarter.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st April 1910. As. 6 or 8d. (1 s.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERLY LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st April 1910. Imperial 4 to As. 6 or 8d. (2 ss.)

THE MADRAS JUDICIAL MANTAL. Published 1909. List of Commissioners Nos. 11 and 13. Each Five 6. (3 p.)

THE MADRAS JUDICIAL MANTAL. Twelfth List of Commissioners. Part 6. (8 p.)

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE JUDGES AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION COMMISSIONS IN THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF MADRAS-PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st February 1910. Published 1910. Foolscap, bound. As. 3 or 4d. (3 ss.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE MADRAS SUPPLEMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS, THIRD EDITION. APPENDIX AND CORRIGENDA No. XXX. Five 6 or 1d. (8 p.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS FOREST BOARD, EIGHTH No. 4, MADRAS FOREST INVESTIGATIONS, 1908. By JAMES ROBINSON, F.R.S. Published 1908. Royal 8vo. bound with full colour, Rs. 2-0 or Rs. 24. (3 ss.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE).

NAMES OF ZAMINDARS, TALUKDARS AND OTHER HOLDERS OF PERMANENTLY OR TEMPORARILY SETTLED ESTATES AND MALIKANA-HOLDERS (MALAKAS) IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, revised up to 1st October 1906. List of Commissioners. Five 6 or 1d. (6 p.)

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REGISTRATION AND REVENUE REGULATIONS AS REVISED BY SECTION 204 OF THE REVENUE ACT VIII OF 1878, corrected up to 1st March 1910. No. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3 ss.)

QUARTERLY LIST OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE MADRAS LAND, AGRICULTURE AND SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st April 1910. No. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3 ss.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN, Vol. III, No. 21. THE CULTIVATION AND CARING OF TREES AS FOLLOWED FROM DOMESTIC, MARITIME DISTRICT, 1910. Five 6 or 1d. (8 p.)

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REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE MARSHAL PRISON, 1898. Folsom, bound. 4s 6d
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 REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE MARSHAL PRISON, 1898. Folsom, 60s, bound.
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 REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE PRISON ESTABLISHMENT IN THE MARSHAL PRISON FOR 1898. Folsom, 60s
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Applications are invited for the post of First Inspector of Taxes in the Madras Collectorate, Salary Rs. 75 with a house allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem. Preference will be given to a non-Brahmin graduate of good family with a knowledge of the French language.

Collector's Office, Madras,
25th April 1910.

A. E. CUMMINGS,
Collector.

Applications are invited from duly qualified persons for the post of Clerk in the Kuvempud Taluk office and in the Hoisting Deputy Tahsildar's office, South Canara District. A knowledge of Malayalam is essential, but preference will be given to those who know both Malayalam and Canarese.

* Public Electrical Office, South Canara,
19th April 1910.

P. SIVARAMAYYA,
Deputy Collector.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Bachelors Test, College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a temporary Trainee on a salary of Rs. 18 per mensem, Executive Engineer's Office, North Arcot Division, Villupuram.

— The selected candidate should join the appointment on the 6th May 1910.

Executive Engineer's Office, North Arcot Dist.,
Villupuram, 26th April 1910.

S. W. FORMBY,
Executive Engineer, North Arcot Division.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Bachelors Test of the Civil Engineering College, Madras, for the post of an Acting Draftsman on a salary of Rs. 30 for two months. They should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th May 1910.

Office of the Es. Engr., T. R. S. Dora, V Circle,
Madras, 25th April 1910.

S. BHASKARA AYYAR,
Off. Executive Engineer, T. R. S. Div.

Applications are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules for the posts of writing and purveyor Clerks on Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 in the Salt, Alkali and Customs Departments, Madras and Sub-Divisions. The candidates must know how to read and write Telugu.
2. No candidate whose measurements are below the standard requirements, viz., 5' 8" in height and 37" round the chest, need apply for the same.

Office of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt,
Alkali and Customs Dept., Madras,
Sub-Division, 26th April 1910.

A. R. KEARNS,
Assistant Commissioner, Madras and Sub-Divisions.

Applications are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of Overseer, Third Grade, on Rs. 40 per mensem under the District Board, Ganjam.

The Overseer should serve the Board for not less than three years.

Applications should be addressed not later than 15th May 1910 to the District Board Engineer, Ganjam District, Chhatrapur.

Ganjam District Board Office, Chhatrapur,
2nd April 1910.

N. MACMURRAY,
President, District Board, Ganjam.

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Local Fund Engineer, under the Bellary District Board, on a salary of Rs. 180—200, the increment being annual.

Applicants must have obtained either the University degree of B.E. or the Civil Engineering College Certificate of the Engineering Exam.

Applications should reach the President, District Board, Bellary, not later than the 29th April 1910.

Bellary District Board Office,
26th April 1910.

F. A. CUMMINGS,
President, District Board, Bellary.

Applications are invited for a Clerk's post on Rs. 15.

Chittoor District Board's Court,
16th April 1910.

M. S. NATESA AYYAR,
District Board.

Applications are invited from passed candidates before the 28th May 1910 for the post of a High Clerk's post on Rs. 15 in the District Board's Court, Bellary. The applicants should know Telugu and Canarese.

District Board's Court, Bellary,
26th April 1910.

V. AUDHARATHANAYYA,
District Board.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination and School-leaving Examination, for the post of the North Clerk of this court. The place carries with it a pay of Rs. 15 and a house allowance of Rs. 25 per annum and the incumbent is likely to receive some small allowances from the pocket of the District Magistrate for the time being for performing judicial duties. The vacancy is for a sub. per tem. one and is likely to become permanent very soon.

Additional District Magistrate's Court,
Tirunelveli, 19th April 1916.

S. SUBBAYYA RAO,
Additional District Magistrate.

Applications are invited for the post of Steno-clerk at the Public Government Agricultural Station near Nallikuppam, South Arcot District. Military pensioners or others who are willing to deposit a cash security of Rs. 250 will be preferred. The post is temporary for one year, but it is likely that the period may be extended. Salary Rs. 25 per annum. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 5th May.

Office of Deputy Dir. of Agri., Southern Dist.,
Tiruchengode, 22nd April 1916.

H. G. RAMPHOS,
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

O.P. Nos. 11, 14, 15, 25, 33, 50, 51 and 57 of 1915 in the District Court at Chingleput.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned individuals (eight in number) are applicants to the office of guardian to the person and property of Sreenath Paramakamesa Vidya Sankaran, deceased, the minor son of Sri Prapagudi Nani located in Prapagudi village, Chingleput taluk, Chingleput district, and that the appointment of a guardian of the said Sreenath will be made on the 26th day of June 1916 by this court.

1. This is to call upon all persons of the Saurashtra community that are disciples of the said Math to assemble, say one of the eight candidates and his advocate in person or through duly authorized pleaders including such consent and giving reasons therefor, on or before that date:—

- (1) Yammanna Nigayya, Second grade Pleader, Pudukottai.
- (2) Kannegarai Isakayya, retired Kharidwar, District Court, Chingleput.
- (3) Madhavan Venkateshachariyaya, Baron of Prapagudi Math.
- (4) Vallabha Redayya, retired Talukdar, Chingleput.
- (5) Chinnappa Redayya, retired Kharidwar, Public Works Department, Bellary.
- (6) Tannappa Redayya, retired of Pongaluripalli, Talukdar.
- (7) Tannappa Redayya, of Dindredipalli, Chingleput taluk.
- (8) Karthikeya Sengalathayya, Kharidwar of Appavan-Kanjachandran, Tirumakudalur taluk.

Chingleput District Court,
19th April 1916.

M. OHONG,
Ap. District Judge.

NOTICE.

The Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the estate of—

VENKATAPPA MARATHA, late a Hindu inhabitant of Kanchipuram in Chingleput, who died at Kanchipuram on or about the 2nd May 1915;

MARATHA, ARAJAN JANI, late a Hindu, Madras Railway Company, who died at Madras on or about the 26th November 1908;

hereby give notice in pursuance of Section 56 of Act II of 1874 that all persons having claims against the above estates as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 15th May 1916 after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estates will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office,
Madras, 20th April 1916.

S. SUBBAYYAN,
Administrator-General of Madras.

NOTICE.

The Administrator-General of Madras and as such the Administrator to the estate of—

VARADACHARI CHETTI, THAYIA, late a Merchant, who died at Madras on or about the 26th July 1909;

D. LINGAM, RAMANATHA MARIMANICKAM FRANCIS, Telegraph Master, late of Madras, who died at Madras on or about the 15th November 1908;

ARUNACHALAM, THIRUVALUR, late of Madras, who died at Madras on or about the 26th December 1903;

hereby give notice, in pursuance of section 56 of Act II of 1874, that all persons having claims against the above estates as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras, on or before the 15th May 1916, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estates will be distributed.

Administrator-General's Office, Madras,
19th April 1916.

S. SUBBAYYAN,
Administrator-General of Madras.

S. RAMA IYER, assistant, Kothamangalam, Marathipetla Post, North Travancore, having lost six currency notes of Rs. 100 (one hundred) each of the Madras Circle, offers a reward of 10 pice each on the total amount to any one who gives information about the same to me and the public are hereby warned not to cash them if presented for payment, but to give immediate information to me, when my claim to the same will be substantiated.

Description of the notes lost.—RUPEE 100000 for Rs. 100, RUPEE 100000 for Rs. 100, RUPEE 100000 for Rs. 100, RUPEE 100000 for Rs. 100, RUPEE 100000 for Rs. 100, RUPEE 100000 for Rs. 100 and RUPEE 100000 for Rs. 100.

Marathipetla, 18th April 1910.

S. RAMA IYER.

Notice is hereby given that an interest warrant of Rs. 21 for the half-year ending 1st August 1909 on Rs. 1,500, 2½ per cent. Government paper loan 1882-1910 has been lost. Any one returning the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

Marathipetla, 6th April 1910.

J. FORREST, Captain, I.M.S.,
District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kottam.

I intend moving the High Court, Madras, on or about 1st May 1910 to be styled as a Vakil thereat.

8th March 1910.

S. KRISHNAN.

I intend moving the High Court on or about the 4th May 1910 to be styled as a Vakil thereat.

Trichinopoly, 4th April 1910.

K. P. LAKSHMAN BAO.

I, P. PAKSHI PANDANAM, will hereafter be known as P. PAKSHI PANDANAM from this date.

Kottam, 18th April 1910.

P. PAKSHI PANDANAM,
Baldwin, Dandi Prathana School.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1916.

[Price, 4 pice

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

From the MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

1916.		Rainfall in in.	Thermometer.				Solar Heat in Fahren.	Wind.		Barometer in in.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of sky.	Cloudy days.	Bright sunshine.	General remarks.
			Observed.					Direction of wind.	Force of wind.							
			Daily Means.													
			Max.	Min.	Mean.	Range.										
April.	1st.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
2nd.	2nd.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
3rd.	3rd.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
4th.	4th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
5th.	5th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
6th.	6th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
7th.	7th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
8th.	8th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
9th.	9th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
10th.	10th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
11th.	11th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
12th.	12th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
13th.	13th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
14th.	14th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
15th.	15th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
16th.	16th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
17th.	17th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
18th.	18th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
19th.	19th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
20th.	20th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
21st.	21st.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
22nd.	22nd.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
23rd.	23rd.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
24th.	24th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
25th.	25th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
26th.	26th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
27th.	27th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
28th.	28th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
29th.	29th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
30th.	30th.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.
31st.	31st.	1.00	84.0	76.0	80.0	8.0	120.0	W.	30.0	W.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	Clear with passing clouds.

* The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The minima of the Barometer is twenty-four hours below the level of the sea, and the maxima of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, tide, and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0.24 inch, the average (for the same period) being 2.20 inches.

R. L. JOSEPH,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 25th April 1916.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1910.

[Part, 5 pte.

SEASON REPORT FOR MARCH 1910.

Section I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of March 1910, and also the total fall from 1st April 1909, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the thirty-five years ending 1904.

Districts.	Average for 35 years.				1909-1910.			1905-1904.		
	In the month.		From 1st April to 31st March.		In the month.		From 1st April to 31st March.		In the month.	
	Rainy days.	Amount.	Rainy days.	Amount.	Rainy days.	Amount.	Rainy days.	Amount.	Rainy days.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cities—										
1. Madras	3	0.75	45.54	1	0.08	40.66	..	..	..	51.43
2. Vellore	3	0.46	35.15	..	0.15	30.64	..	..	..	34.12
3. Vengaloor	1	0.46	45.86	..	0.01	35.66	..	0.01	31.90	31.90
4. Calicut	1	0.30	46.74	..	..	35.47	..	..	0.02	36.21
5. Coimbatore	1	0.10	37.85	..	..	34.87	..	..	..	35.18
6. Ootacamund .. ..	..	0.50	32.71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Districts—										
7. Coimbatore .. ..	..	0.39	35.91	..	..	32.01	..	0.07	34.46	34.46
8. Erode .. ..	..	0.27	35.47	..	0.18	17.48	..	0.18	29.66	29.66
9. Nilgiris .. ..	..	0.10	32.17	..	..	16.72	..	0.05	31.10	31.10
10. Tirunelveli .. ..	..	0.29	37.10	..	..	35.64	..	..	29.04	29.04
11. Tirupur .. ..	..	0.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other parts—										
12. Malabar .. ..	..	0.10	34.42	..	..	24.80	..	..	..	35.76
13. Malabar .. ..	..	0.10	47.03	..	..	47.03	..	..	..	47.03
14. Coimbatore .. ..	..	0.10	40.07	..	..	47.19	..	..	..	30.30
15. North Arcot .. ..	..	0.07	27.06	..	..	28.75	..	0.06	31.11	31.11
16. South Arcot .. ..	..	0.04	30.16	..	0.04	30.29	..	0.04	31.18	31.18
17. Chingleput .. ..	..	0.01	38.29	..	0.01	34.82	..	..	..	31.54
18. Chingleput .. ..	..	0.24	34.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North—										
19. Coimbatore .. ..	..	0.08	44.76	..	0.05	36.81	..	..	..	30.88
20. Coimbatore .. ..	..	0.15	35.81	..	0.07	27.14	..	0.01	30.16	30.16
21. Coimbatore .. ..	..	1.46	37.26	..	1.00	35.02	..	0.23	33.24	33.24
South—										
22. Coimbatore .. ..	..	0.16	114.15	..	0.46	115.11	..	0.46	115.11	115.11
23. Malabar .. ..	..	0.18	145.18	..	0.10	120.00	..	0.12	145.18	145.18
24. North Arcot .. ..	..	0.18	145.18	..	0.10	120.00	..	0.12	145.18	145.18
25. The Nilgiris .. ..	..	0.05	40.18	..	0.14	37.05	..	0.14	37.05	37.05

* Averages for 35 years ending 1904.

Other parts—High in Tanjore and at Chingleput.

Supply varied in Madras—Generally sufficient in Coimbatore and in parts of North Arcot, Madras and Tanjore. Insufficient at and elsewhere.

FIGURE 11.—Sideromys showing the extent of migration (Densomomys and Minor Isms) for the month of March 1910.

[illegible]

* Harland Square.

Section III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of March 1918.

Group.	Districts.	RATES OF INCREASE PRICES IN 1918 OVER 1917					
		Rice, second sort.			Baj.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Coimbatore	1. Bangalore	31.8	31.9	31.3	16.8	17.1	16.6
	2. Mysore	30.2	30.6	30.7	17.1	16.3	16.7
	3. Belgaum	30.8	30.8	31.4	16.0-0	16.8	16.0
	4. Kolar	27.5	27.8	27.6	17.0	16.9	16.9
	5. Kurnool	27.5	27.8	27.6	16.9	16.8	16.8
2. Dharwad	6. Bellary	27.1	27.0	27.2	17.0	16.8	16.8
	7. Anantapur	26.8	26.8	26.9	16.3	16.6	16.6
	8. Chittoor	26.5	26.2	26.6	16.4	16.3	16.3
	9. Guntur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	10. Srisailam	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
3. Chitradurga	11. Chittoor	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	12. Bellary	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	13. North Arcot	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	14. South Arcot	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	15. Tanjavur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
4. Cuddalore	16. Cuddalore	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	17. Tiruchirappalli	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	18. Tirunelveli	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	19. Madurai	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	20. Tiruppur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
5. North Arcot	21. North Arcot	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	22. South Arcot	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	23. Tanjavur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	24. Madurai	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	25. Tiruppur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
6. West Coast	26. North Arcot	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	27. South Arcot	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	28. Tanjavur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	29. Madurai	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	30. Tiruppur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
7. Hills	31. The Nilgiris	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	32. The Nilgiris	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	33. The Nilgiris	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	34. The Nilgiris	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
	35. The Nilgiris	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1

Group.	Districts.	RATES OF INCREASE PRICES IN 1918 OVER 1917								
		Chickens.			Ducks.			Salt.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Coimbatore	1. Bangalore	31.8	31.9	31.3	16.8	17.1	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.8
	2. Mysore	30.2	30.6	30.7	17.1	16.3	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.8
	3. Belgaum	30.8	30.8	31.4	16.0-0	16.8	16.0	16.8	16.8	16.8
	4. Kolar	27.5	27.8	27.6	17.0	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.8
	5. Kurnool	27.5	27.8	27.6	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8
2. Dharwad	6. Bellary	27.1	27.0	27.2	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8
	7. Anantapur	26.8	26.8	26.9	16.3	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.8
	8. Chittoor	26.5	26.2	26.6	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.8	16.8	16.8
	9. Guntur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	10. Srisailam	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
3. Chitradurga	11. Chittoor	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	12. Bellary	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	13. North Arcot	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	14. South Arcot	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	15. Tanjavur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
4. Cuddalore	16. Cuddalore	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	17. Tiruchirappalli	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	18. Tirunelveli	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	19. Madurai	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	20. Tiruppur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
5. North Arcot	21. North Arcot	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	22. South Arcot	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	23. Tanjavur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	24. Madurai	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	25. Tiruppur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
6. West Coast	26. North Arcot	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	27. South Arcot	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	28. Tanjavur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	29. Madurai	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	30. Tiruppur	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
7. Hills	31. The Nilgiris	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	32. The Nilgiris	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	33. The Nilgiris	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	34. The Nilgiris	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8
	35. The Nilgiris	26.2	26.2	26.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.8	16.8	16.8

* On the 15th year ending 1918-1919.

† Average of white and yellow chickens.

(a) Revised figures.

‡ Of the two, one ending 1917-1918.

§ Includes black chickens.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in nine districts, fell in eight and rose in six; ragi was stationary in two districts, fell in four and rose in sixteen; chutney fell in three and rose in ten; condiments were stationary in one district, fell in four and rose in sixteen; salt was stationary in eight districts, fell in six and rose in nine.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, GOVT. OF MADRAS AND ASSAM,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
MADRAS, 26th April 1918.

L. D. SWANICKAM,
Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 17.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1910.

[PART. 2 pps.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 23RD APRIL 1910.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts	Rainfall in inches			Prices in Rupees (per 100 lbs. net weight)									
	In the month	Up to the end of the week (in inches)		Rice		Ragi		Sorghum		Guinea		Guinea	
		Last week	Average of 10 years	Average for April	Last week	This week	Average for April	Last week	This week	Average for April	Last week	This week	This week
Coastal.													
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Interior.													
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Mountain.													
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Other.													
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Chennai ..	0.6	0.8	0.8	10.1	10.0	12.1	10.0	10.0	10.0	..	..	..	..

A = Agency.

* Average for 10 years ending 1909-10.

† Revised figures.

II-207/3

to be filled.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

RAJAHY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Seeds and transplants in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and gingelly; cotton poor to fair. Cattle getting scarce in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

VERAOPATAN.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Sowing and transplanting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly, cotton poor; cotton and sweet potatoes, fair; ragi, fair to normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in six taluks and six divisions. Godavari 3.5 feet below the outlet. Ploughing, sowing and preparing of seed-beds in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested sugarcane, cotton, gingelly and paddy, cotton fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in six taluks and six divisions; fodder sufficient except in one division. Condition of cattle generally good.

KISTNA.

Water-supply generally sufficient except in parts upland. Kistna 0.5 feet below the outlet; discharge sufficient for requirements. Sowing in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton and gingelly, cotton poor to fair; sugarcane normal. Pasture scanty, fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, ragi, tobacco, cotton and tungbloom, cotton fair; cotton leaf. Pasture scanty except in two taluks; fodder generally sufficient except in two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under the canal and a few tanks. Temperature 5.87 feet below the outlet. Sowing of paddy and preparing of beds for the next season in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, tobacco, and second crop paddy; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

RANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

MELLYARY.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Ploughing, planting of sugarcane, sowing of seed grain and sowing of second crop paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good; paddy crop sown or sowing in some villages. Harvested cotton, cotton fair to normal; sugarcane, fair to bumper. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply deficient. Ploughing and sowing of sugarcane in progress. Standing betel crop failing for want of water. Pasture nil; fodder abundant. Condition of cattle good.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of later crop paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested paddy, cotton fair to normal; cotton, poor to fair. Pasture scarce, but fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

CUDDAH.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Sowing of cotton and cotton in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to fair; paddy sown in parts. Harvested paddy, cotton poor to fair; ragi and cotton, fair to normal; cotton, fair. Pasture insufficient generally and fodder scanty in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good.

MELLORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. No flow over the Muller and Régnier canals and discharge from both cut. Ploughing for cereals and chaffin in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair; paddy withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy and sugi, cottons laid in general; chaffin, but to fair; cottons, fair. Pasture insufficient, but fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good.

CHINGULTU.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing for paddy and gingelly, weeding of paddy, sugi and chaffin and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops under wells, big tanks and river channels, fair; but those under small tanks withering or withered. Harvested paddy and sugi, cottons poor to fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient.

SOUTH ARCO.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of two tanks. Ploughing, sowing, and weeding of gingelly and groundnut, weeding of sugi and paddy, plucking sugarcane and transplanting of sugi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but withering or withered in parts. Harvested paddy, sugi, sugarcane and cottons, cottons fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

NORTH ARCO.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy and sugi and laying in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of two tanks. Harvested paddy, sugi and sugarcane, cottons fair. Pasture scanty in parts, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

SALEH.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Sowing of paddy, sugi, chaffin, cottons and gingelly and transplanting of paddy, sugi and sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but dry crops require more rain. Harvested paddy, chaffin and sugarcane; cottons fair to average, sugi, fair to good. Pasture generally insufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

COORATTORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two tanks. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of sugi, chaffin and cottons in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in parts of two tanks. Harvested paddy and sugi; cottons normal; chaffin, fair to good. Pasture insufficient except in parts and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient. No flow over the Grand Arica and discharge insufficient for present requirements. Sowing of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy in parts; cottons fair. Pasture scanty, but fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops generally fair but cottons, sugi and gingelly withering in parts of one tank. Harvested paddy, gingelly and cottons; cottons, fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TUDUKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient. Garden cottons in progress in parts. Standing garden crops good. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good.

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient in about one-third of the district. Ploughing for paddy, chaffin, and weeding and sowing of cottons in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, sugi and cottons; cottons poor to fair. Pasture sufficient in about two-thirds of the district and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

TINKVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient. No flow over the Chinnakurichi system and no discharge through weirs. Ploughing, sowing and weeding of chaffin and gingelly and plucking of cottons in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and chaffin; cottons poor to fair. Pasture scanty but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing commenced in parts. Pasture sufficient except in two tanks and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair.

SOUTH CANARA

Water-supply insufficient for third rice crop. Ploughing and sowing of seed beds for first rice crop in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but suffering in parts of area taken. Harvested third rice crop; others fair. Pasture scanty, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

THATANCORE

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing in progress. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Mowing and sowing of mown crops continue. Standing crops good. Harvested coffee and tea; others fair. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE
AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 23rd April 1910.—Rainfall at Cuddapah, Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore; light to fair elsewhere. Irrigation supplies sufficient in Malabar and Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair but some in parts Bellary, Coimbatore, Central, Tanjore, South Canara have withered or are withering. Harvests continue; outturn poor in several. Pasture sufficient in Vinnagapatam, Chingleput, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts; fodder scanty in parts Gadswar, Ootwar, Cuddapah, Nilgiris. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 15 districts, fallen 2, risen 3; ragi stationary 13 districts, fallen 4, risen 4; cholam stationary 5 districts, fallen 6, risen 4;umbu stationary 12 districts, fallen 3. Public health generally good but cholera virulent in Tanjore. Prospects generally fair but more rain required in South Arcot, Salem. Condition of labouring classes everywhere satisfactory and employment readily available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

DEPT. OF H.S., SEC., LAND RECL. AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
28th April 1910.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.



THE PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1910. [PARTS, 4 and 5 p.

Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1901 to 1909 CM & 25 Vol., C. 87, 55 & 56 Vol., C. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, C. 41.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 29th March 1910.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the EARL OF MORN, K.C.M.G., C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*,
and 58 Members, of whom 53 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Member, before taking his seat, made the prescribed oath of his allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Mr. W. Maxwell.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble EARL BEVERIDGE: EARL MORN asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of accounts detailing the total and recurring expenditure involved in the reorganisation of the administrative machinery consequent on the partition of Bengal?"

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* Will the Government be pleased to state if the expenditure, both initial and recurring, incurred as a result of the partition of Bengal has not exceeded the original estimate made for the purpose by the Government of Lord Curzon, and, if so, by how much? "

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY AMANSETY replied:—

"It is not possible to answer the first part of the question with precision, as other factors affect the accurate basis of the income of administrative staff which was directly consequent on the formation of the new provinces. I lay on the table, however, two statements * showing—

"(1) The cost of the administrative officers effected by the formation of the provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1905-1906, the year before its formation, and in 1906-1907, the year after it;

"(2) An estimate (for the work is not yet complete) of the special non-recurring expenditure incurred, chiefly at Dacca, in connection with the formation of the new provinces.

"In the first statement the increase of expenditure shown in the two years is roughly 12 lakhs. Some part of this is due to the normal growth of recurring charges which would have taken place even if there had been no change. But the increase directly attributable to the creation of the new provinces has no doubt in some measure exceeded the estimate framed by Lord Curzon's Government, which was 800 lakhs. The greater part of the excess accrued before the new provinces were actually formed and was due to three additions to the original scheme—(i) the Secretary of State's decision to substitute a Board of Revenue for the proposed Financial Commissioner (Rs. 48,000); (ii) the appointment of a Commissioner of the Barisal Valley (Rs. 26,000); and (iii) the appointment of a Legal Commissioner (Rs. 40,000).

"For non-recurring initial expenditure no similar estimate was prepared by Lord Curzon's Government. A telegraphic rough estimate of 10 lakhs was furnished to the Secretary of State for the building of a Government House and Secretariat. This was prepared at very short notice, before an opportunity occurred of considering the requirements of the new provinces in consultation with its officers. The estimate which I now lay on the table includes large sums for improvements of a general character such as roads, water-works and sanitation. It also includes 852 lakhs for residences for Government officials. This is capital expenditure upon which interest and depreciation charges will be realized in the shape of rent from the occupants of the houses.

"For temporary buildings the original estimate was Rs. 1,00,000. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 5,65,007 to end of January 1910, or an increase of Rs. 83,500."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHITTSATS asked:—

"Is Government aware that it has been held by the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces that a plaint cannot be admitted unless it is signed by plaintiff himself, even when the plaintiff lives away and cannot sign the plaint without considerable trouble, inconvenience and loss of time? Is Government aware that suitors experience difficulty owing to this view of the law? Will Government be pleased to amend order VI, rule 14, of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, so as to make signing of plaints by agents legal and valid?"

The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. SENNA replied:—

"How regularly the Government of India are satisfied that hardship is caused by the interpretation put upon rule 14 of order VI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, by the Courts of the Central Provinces, they will represent the matter to the Local Government with a view to the removal of such hardship by the amendment of the rule in question by the High Court for the Central Provinces."

The Hon'ble MAHA PANTAR BANERJEE asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state the total amount of Government expenditure on Primary and Higher Education in the different provinces of India, and what is the amount per head of the population in respect of each one of the provinces?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY AMANSETY replied:—

"A statement * giving the information asked for is placed on the table."

The Hon'ble MAHA PANTAR BANERJEE asked:—

"Is the Government aware that considerable inconvenience is caused to the public by the new rules of the Telegraph Department in the case of second class telegraph offices that are kept open only at stated hours? If so, what, if any, action is intended to be taken thereon?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SOMERSETT replied:—

"Government are not aware that considerable inconvenience is caused to the public by the new rules of the Telegraph Department in the case of telegraph offices that are open only at stated hours.

"Considerable changes have been made in the working hours of such offices since 1908, but the requirements of the public were considered in every case, and the working hours have not been curtailed in any instance except where the traffic returns showed that this could be done without inconvenience to the public."

"The principle which has governed the fixing of the working hours in telegraph offices is that an office should not be kept open when there is practically no traffic offering. To keep offices open for longer hours than this would generally mean a disproportionate increase in the working expenses. The 'into the system, by which, on payment of an extra charge, a telegram may be sent during the hours when an office is closed, is intended to meet the case of occasional telegrams."

"Superintendents of Divisions have standing instructions to keep themselves informed of the exigencies of the working hours of all offices in their divisions in the public requirements and to alter the working hours when required."

"If the Honorable Member will inform the Director-General of Telegraphs of any particular instances in which the public are inconvenienced, enquiry will at once be made into the circumstances."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dhanoojee asked :—

"Having regard to the Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker's statement in this Council of 10th March 1907, about compensation from the British Exchequer for the loss of the opium revenue of the Government, and to the actual loss of revenue necessitating the imposition of fresh taxation, will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken by it or the Secretary of State to secure a substantial grant by way of compensation from the British Exchequer?"

The Hon'ble Sir Gov. Farnsworke Wilson replied :—

"The matter is one on which the Government of India are not in a position to make any statement."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dhanoojee asked :—

"In view of the official statement in reply to a recent question in the House of Commons about the suggested amendment of the law relating to life assurance in India, will the Government be pleased—

- (a) to make an early declaration of its intentions;
- (b) to reveal the public bodies besides Chambers of Commerce before taking final action; and
- (c) to lay on the table all correspondence on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Rosecrance replied :—

"The Government of India have under consideration the question of amending the law relating to Life Assurance in India on the lines of the English law. Local Governments and Administrations have already been consulted on the subject, and with their advice they have submitted the views of the Chambers of Commerce and other representative commercial bodies. The Government of India have considered these reports and have found that there are likely to be practical difficulties in applying certain of the provisions of the English Act to Indian conditions. The difficulties are for the most part of a technical nature and will require careful consideration. Amongst others I may mention the question of obtaining from India Companies a statement of valuation of liabilities similar to that required by the provisions and schedules of the English Act. This can be properly prepared only by a qualified actuary, and, as far as the Government of India are aware, there is only one actuary in the whole of India. At the same time the Government of India have as yet at their disposal no organization similar to that which the Board of Trade possess for scrutinizing the statements and returns. There is further the question of distinguishing between companies which actually transact life assurance business and those which are in fact nothing more than Provident Societies, though they describe themselves as Life Assurance Companies. It is clear that the two classes cannot be brought under one common regulation. Any machinery devised for life assurance proper would probably be inoperative in the case of the smaller Provident Societies. Again, it may be necessary in the case of the latter to limit the liability for which each society may engage itself in respect of any individual policy and to restrict the class of business undertaken by such societies. The above are not the only points that have been raised, but I mention them to show that the application to India of the English provisions is a matter which requires a good deal of consideration. The Government of India are at present in consultation with experts at Calcutta and Bombay as to the best method of dealing with the whole question."

"With regard to the second part of the Honorable Member's question, I may say that public bodies will have an opportunity of putting forward their views on any measure that may be finally proposed before they become law."

"The Government of India do not consider it desirable at this stage to lay the correspondence on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. Srinivas Rao asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state—
(1) whether it is aware that Provident Funds under various names have been started in the Presidency of Madras, under cover of which promoters make large sums of money at the expense of subscribers and members, and ignorant people have been deluded by false promises and cheated of their money;

- (d) whether its attention is drawn to the judgment of the High Court in the *Rajput* President Fined Criminal Appeal in which their Lordships Mr. Justice Macdonald and Mr. Justice Abbot Halpern, on the 2nd February last, held "that the Board is a question was more in the nature of a lottery and not in the nature of a corporation and sentence passed on the accused—the Director of the Company—by the Bombay Judges of Quarter; and to the members of the Board—by the Bombay Legislature should take into consideration cases of this sort and protect the Government and treasury from the ruin set up by the promotion of such Companies; (5) how far this will be prevented in other Provinces, and to place on the table reports, if any, received on the subject from Provincial Governments; (6) whether it will take steps to introduce legislation to check the evil and extend the protection of law to *limited liability* Companies started for mutual benefit on the lines of Friendly Societies in Western countries?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERTSON replied:—

"The Government of India have recently received a communication from the Government of Madras enjoining the desirability of legislation to control the operations of Provident Societies which undertake life assurance business. No reports on the subject of such societies have as yet been received from other Local Governments. But I may state that the question of undertaking legislation for their control was considered in consultation with all Local Governments in 1900, and the decision arrived at was that the necessity of such legislation had not at the time been established. So far as the Government of India are aware, the evil referred to by the Hon'ble Member does not prevail to the same extent in any other part of India as in Madras. The judgment of the Madras High Court alluded to by the Hon'ble Member has not been brought to the notice of the Government of India officially, but they have seen a report of the case in the public Press. As it appears from the reply which I have just made to the Hon'ble Mr. Dalahary, the question of undertaking legislation to control the operations of these societies is closely connected with that relating to Life Assurance Companies. The whole subject is at the present time engaging the attention of the Government of India, and they do not consider it desirable at the present stage to lay the correspondence on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. MAJOR asked:—

"Will the Government be so good as to state whether, in the reply of the Under-Secretary of State to a question from Mr. Ross, that it has been decided in future to sit at recruiting for Indians one-half of the vacancies occurring in the Enrolled List of the Finance Department, the word 'Indians' includes or excludes 'Sikhs' as defined by an earlier decision of the Secretary of State; and, if it excludes those, whether the Government will take steps to remove the barrier thus thrown up against the distressed community."

The Hon'ble Sir GUY FLETCHER and WILSON replied:—

"What has been decided is to recruit Indians, in the case of persons of pure Aryan descent, for one-half of the future vacancies in the Enrolled List. But this new decision shows up no new barrier against members of the distressed community. They will still remain eligible, as at present, for admission by competition in India or by promotion from the subordinate ranks. Their position is in no way affected."

The Hon'ble Mr. GRADHAM, in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. AMERSON, asked:—

"Are the Government of India aware that the amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, made by the Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1900, which recently received the assent of the Governor General, has created great dissatisfaction amongst that part of the mercantile community of Bombay which is represented by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce?"

"Have the Government of India replied to the memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce of the 31st July 1899, praying that assent might be withheld from the Act in question?"

The Hon'ble Mr. MACDONALD replied:—

"The Government of India are aware that the amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act made by the Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1900, has been received with dissatisfaction by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce."

"The memorial of the Chamber to which the Hon'ble Member refers was carefully considered by the Government of India before His Excellency's assent was given to the Act, and the Legislative Council of a Local Government on grounds such as were set forth in the memorial. The Government of India regret that a reply was not sent to the Chamber of Commerce with memorial was communicated to the Government of Bombay."

The Hon'ble Mr. GOSWAMI asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state the number and the names of the students from the different Universities who proceeded to England as State scholars under the Education Department Nos. 1-45-57, dated the 12th February 1898, and Nos. 2-56-81, dated the 23rd August 1897? Will the Government be pleased to state generally the nature of their occupations since their return?"

"Will the Government be pleased to state the number and nature of students of the scholars who were selected for technical education in Europe under Home Department Resolution No. 41, dated 25th January 1904, and the nature of their occupation since their return? Also whether any Mahomedans were selected for any of those scholarships?"

"Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have under consideration any scheme for a special scholarship, general or technical, payable in England for Mahomedans similar to the special scholarship for Mussulmans and Anglo-Indians instituted by Home Department Resolution Nos. 22-235, dated the 19th March 1907?"

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY ANANDJI replied:—

"In answer to the first and second questions, the statements* placed on the table give the information asked for by the Hon'ble Member, as far as it has been possible to obtain it. Several of the scholars whose names are included in the statements have not yet completed their studies abroad. The answer to the third question is in the negative."

DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET FOR 1916-17.

His Excellency the Paramount said:—"I should like to inform Hon'ble Members, before the discussion on the Budget begins, that, as I told them the other day, I propose to limit the speeches to 15 minutes with the exception of those of Members in charge. But as I am anxious not to interrupt Hon'ble Members in the middle of a sentence, I have arranged that a bill of warning should ring one minute before the time is up. I hope that will assist Hon'ble Members as regards their speeches."

The Hon'ble Mr. JAMES said:—"My Lord, I do not propose to occupy the time of the Council for very long. I spoke at some length at the irrigation debate on the 5th of this month, and Mr. Dalabhey, in the part of his speech referring to irrigation, has introduced nothing new except a new inconsistency. It is only with reference to this inconsistency that I should like to say a few words."

"My Lord, Mr. Dalabhey and I are both irrigation enthusiasts, but I must confess that he has beaten me this time. My enthusiasm is on a lower plane than his and does not seem to be based on solid grounds as to whether the scheme of our irrigation works by far to show what amazing feats our irrigation officers can perform."

"When I spoke on the last occasion I explained to the Council that there was only one work which, originally classified as a protective work, had ultimately proved to be productive. This was the Lower West Canal, and I also explained that it was not a case in point as it was a work which should never have been classed as protective. Mr. Dalabhey confirms the truth of what I then said. He calls attention to another work, and to prove his point he quotes, on rather misquote, from the Central Provinces Resolution on the irrigation report of 1907-08. He makes the Local Administration say that provided certain irrigation rates are imposed on the tank works in the Chhattisgarh civil division, those works will pay 37 per cent. I would first like to explain that these Chhattisgarh tank works are not protective works in the way we technically class them. They are minor works, and I agree that their minor works were not remunerative; in a good many cases they are, but for the purposes of the Hon'ble Mr. Dalabhey's argument they are unremunerative. But even if those works were in the protective class, Mr. Dalabhey is mistaken in thinking that they are remunerative. What the Local Administration said was this. The present rates for Rs. 1-4-0 and it was hoped in time to raise them to Rs. 2, and when they had been so raised the project should pay 9½ per cent. and not 37 per cent. as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalabhey."

"My Lord, Mr. Dalabhey in his error can comfort himself in the knowledge that another famous statesman, Lord Randolph Churchill, found a difficulty with decimal points and wanted to know what the 5th date meant. I have corrected this mistake because it is a right that the Council should not be misled. The Central Provinces irrigation works are doing extremely well and they will no doubt do better in course of time, but they are not, and never will be, the 30 Dando that the Hon'ble Mr. Dalabhey would have the Council to believe."

The Hon'ble Mr. GARNWALL said:—"My Lord, these brief years have dissolved the hopes expressed by the Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker that the void in our opium revenue will be made good without imposing on Indian taxpayers a burden greater than they can bear. The form I then expressed has come out true. In the words of Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary of State, 'India's strict fulfilment of the agreement has imposed serious burdens on the Indian Government and the Native States.' We have so far only had a fraction of the revenue. The budgeted loss in revenue of a little over a score of lakhs, together with a small increase in the Provincial allotment to East Bengal, has necessitated not only a loan of a crore-and-a-half of rupees, but heavy taxation. I consider to think what the influence upon Indian States of the total loss of the revenues a few years hence will be. The financial difficulty of the Government goes back to the appeal I made in 1897 for a substantial contribution from the British Emperor. No place upon India's weak shoulders the whole of the loss in revenue caused by the policy of the Imperial Government would be opposed to the noble traditions of the English people. This is not the first time they are engaged in a moral fight; all their past services in the cause of morality have been accompanied by pecuniary sacrifices which have made them honoured among civilized nations. Why should India alone be denied that financial assistance that has been ungrudgingly

price to other countries on similar conditions? Owing to difficulties over the British Budget, it may not be possible to give practical effect to this suggestion immediately; but all I plead for is a contribution by the Home Government after settlement of its present troubles.

"The position of Bengal, according to the Hon'ble Finance Member, is equally responsible with the revenue policy for Government's difficulties. Notwithstanding the well-known arguments of administrative efficiency and needs, the multiplication of offices which an administrative change like the partition involves is an act calculated to alarm the public. My Lord, in India, judging from past experience, the cost of administration has a normal tendency towards expansion, and, in my humble opinion, anything which helps the growth cannot be too strictly scrutinised, and, if available, cannot be too severely criticised. The whole country must view with alarm the duplication of offices in Bengal and the large increase in cost in consequence of the partition, especially when it imposes burdens upon the other provinces.

"The growth of expenditure under the head 'Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments' is alarming. The budget estimate for 1910-11 exceeds the actual expenditure in 1905-06 by 14 per cent., and that of 1904-05 by 22 per cent. Such a large increase in normal years imperatively demands scrutiny. The police expenditure has grown enormously. Compared to 1905-06 the income is 21 per cent., but to 1901-05 it is 49 per cent. Something should be done to arrest such abnormal growth, and the Finance Minister who applies his hands will deserve well of the community. The Finance Minister himself, speaking of the difficulties of the Government, remarked last year: 'The wonder is not not for shrewd opinions, but for circumstances and economy.' The lapse of a year has only added force to his weighty opinion. It should not be beyond the recollection of such a capable Minister as the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fawcett Wilson to devise means for keeping civil expenditure under control.

"My Lord, the suggestive far-sightedness and apprehensiveness of cost is made not in a cynical spirit, but with all honesty, in full recognition of the good intentions of Government, under a sense of alarm at the risk Government is undergoing in adding to the popular irritation and discontentment by fresh taxation. Were economy the dominating principle of Indian finance, in spite of the contradiction in the term, the most taxation might have been avoided. Taxation is always unpopular, and introduced at a time of public excitement and unrest, it excites suspicion and becomes a source of danger to the State.

"My Lord, the Budget policy discussed is reasonable in more ways than one, and the Hon'ble Finance Member is to be congratulated on not only a distinctly British budget, but on taxation which might encourage, however feebly, home industries. The country must be grateful to him for his sympathetic attitude towards the Indian industries. I think Sweden is good; and if the outcome of the changes I have laid before the Council result in some encouragement of Indian industries, I for one shall not regret it. For a Finance Minister to say even so much is not a small thing. No Finance Minister could be expected to evince a more active sympathy in the present state of India's fiscal dependence upon the most pronounced and determined free-trade country of the world. The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fawcett Wilson has indeed placed the people under deep obligations. We all appreciate his kindness and benevolence. At the same time we must be aware of the absence of fiscal economy for India, and the limitations under which this Government has to finance its industrial policy. We regret Government cannot give the country a protective tariff forthwith. However much free trade may be for a country in an advanced stage of industrial development, it must be conceded that protection is necessary for the infancy and development of infant industries. Even pronounced protagonists of free trade do not view this idea with disfavour. England has not reached her present state of development without protection. The history of English manufactures of the sixteenth century and the early part of the seventeenth points to an unmistakable moral. That Indian manufacturing industry is in its infancy, does not admit of controversy. Why should not India then claim special protection for her underdeveloped industry? Even countries remarkable for their industrial enterprise and enterprise protect their industries. The United States of America and Germany are decidedly protectionist; the Dutch colonies have protective tariffs; according to the Master of Elibank, they impose 35 per cent. duties even upon British imports; and latterly there has come to be a distinctly protectionist feeling in Britain itself. The duties imposed by the colonies are for purposes of revenue, scope and effect. They are not like the Indian import-duties levied for revenue purposes. The Indian appeal for protection based on the circumstances is unreasonable. The development of the industries is a matter of great moment to the Empire, and the popular feelings towards protection ought to engage the sympathy of the Government. But, My Lord, even these needs for revenue purposes, unassisted by economic considerations, justify the policy of the British manufacturers, and lead to the imposition of countervailing duties.

"The imposition of import-duties for revenue purposes is sanctioned by precedent and principle alike. The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fawcett Wilson himself forcibly points out: 'Now in free-trade England, we have always imposed considerable customs-duties, not to protect industry, but to raise revenue.' And yet for a small import-duty of 35 per cent. upon certain goods a result resulting in a duty upon home manufactures is imposed in disregard of Indian public opinion, and the latest pronouncement of the Secretary of State has disposed of all our expectations of the righting of this wrong. The people again feel alarmed at the news that the Secretary of State has promised to consider the question of an anti-duty upon Indian imports. We hope the Government of India will strongly resist all attempts to form these irritating anti-duties upon India. This Government, with its knowledge of local feeling and local conditions cannot favour such duties, and they must be fought with vigour with all the resources of enlightened statesmanship which we have cause to associate with Your Excellency's honored name.

"My Lord, for the industrial progress of the country something more positive than a protective tariff is necessary. I thankfully acknowledge Government is fully alive to this fact, as is evident from its efforts, so fully explained by the Hon'ble Sir Harvey Anderson the other day in the Council, for the spread of technical and technological knowledge in the country. Such education is necessary; but the question is, what is the urgent need of the hour? In my humble opinion it is the encouragement of industrial ventures by the establishment of model factories and a well-defined system of guarantee even more than more technological and polytechnic instruction. The present industrial position of the country, in the opinion of experts, is due principally to want of enterprise and initiative on the part of the people,—an inertia and lack of foresight which prevent application of capital to undertakings out of the common groove, and keep it confined within traditional limits. The feasibility and success of capital in the direct investment to industrial development. Administrative treatment should be directed to this subject first. In saying this I do not for a moment depreciate the spread of technological knowledge. I believe in it, and I believe there is need for it in the country; but drawn out far thereby, even more than lack of expert knowledge that which stands industrial progress is want of correct information about the economic uses of the new scientific fact accepted, the market for the manufactured article, the commercial prospects of particular industries, and the method of work. The State undoubtedly should provide adequately for the technological education of the people, but at the same time should do something more to encourage and facilitate the employment of capital in new and remunerative schemes by inspiring confidence among capitalists. The nervousness of the nation must be got over. And for this example is doubtfully better than precept. A model factory successfully worked will provide an object-lesson at once effective and inspiring. The Western nations have developed their manufacturing industry not so much by technological education on scientific lines, as by practical training in the factories. Japan has taken all its industrial inspiration from the West. Factories and new manufactures will help industrial development more than anything else. The alumni of a Technological or Polytechnic College are which in the position of domestic instruments that have to be employed with discretion and skill in order to derive profit. And they can only be profitably employed by capitalists informed, imaginative and enterprising. The objective of Government should therefore be to cause such a body of capitalists in the country, simultaneously with making adequate provision for the industrial education of the people. The requisite information should be supplied by commercial houses, and confidence must be inspired by the successful working of model factories as also by affording guarantee for the payment of interest upon Indian capital employed in new and promising ventures. Government, it must be acknowledged with gratitude, has made a fine start in the matter of the introduction of the principle of co-operation. The work has now to be followed up with spirit. Mr. Chamberlain's example in Madras may well be followed in other provinces. But for him probably we would not have heard so much about the aluminium industry and alumina trading. In industrial ventures as in many other matters the initiative must come from Government. The development in India railways is largely due to system of State guarantee which might profitably be extended to other industries. The Government is more or less in the position of a trustee of the national wealth, and everything should be done by it to develop that wealth. These measures are all the more urgent in that, through Government as well as private liberality, a large body of young men are being trained in the various industrial arts, and the promised establishment of technological colleges we advocate will swell the ranks of Indian experts. Unless an opening is found for their talent and they are employed, they will be idle and discontented, and might be a source of animosity to Government.

"My Lord, Government should also foster and encourage the accumulation of capital in the country. With more sympathetic action on this subject can be easily attained as far as landholders are concerned. The capital holdings of the noblemen have lately become more and more stagnated. It is not that they lack intelligence and foresight; but under existing conditions they have nothing much to put by. Mr. Bly's description of their residence in his admirable Memorandum of 1902 has a well-earned, not only for its truth, but for the conviction that a present of it will obviously suggest to the mind—

"Coming to the agricultural population proper I find that the noblemen or village landlords. It is an opinion commonly held that during the famine the noblemen have suffered even more acutely than the tenants. Most reports agree that the burden of indigence has increased, whilst there can be no doubt that the value of landed property has immensely decreased, except in the cotton tracts. Government has noticed there is large consumption of land-revenue; but there is also corresponding redundancy of stock, so that the income of the noblemen is still diminished. The standard of living has deteriorated; game and deer are sometimes eaten instead of wheat and rice; houses are not kept in such good repair; and clothes are not so good. Apart from losses in his cultivation, and on his real estate, the noblemen has lost largely in his transformation as village grain-dealer. Formerly the position of landlord was as much secured for the public trade out of grain-dealing to tenants as it was for profits out of cultivation and rent-collecting, but the famine reduced most of the grain-dealing business."

"There has been some improvement, it is true, in the condition of noblemen since 1900, but it is still much below the mark. This deterioration in the condition of noblemen, coupled with a gradual movement of village laborers to towns for better employment, has produced village indigence. According to Mr. Bly—

"Indigenous village industries, which are of far more importance to the welfare of the people, present a very different picture of gradual decay."

"Every effort should be made for the revival of these industries. There were a very useful purpose, they give employment and secure competence to thousands of villagers and contribute to the prosperity of the villages, by attracting back emigrants. Earlier movements of road and revenue, with a view to leave a sufficient margin of profit to the indigenous and tenant, and better settlements will, in my opinion, go a great way to infuse hope and spirit among emigrants, and to promote accumulation of their capital in the hands of both emigrants and tenants."

"My Lord, speaking of villages and industries, the claims of the principal industry—the agricultural industry—have upon one's attention. Government, I gratefully acknowledge, has of late done much to improve agriculture. The agricultural schools and colleges, the peripatetic lectures on agriculture, the experimental farms, the Civil Veterinary Department all testify to the keen interest Government takes in the improvement of this very important industry. But one subject in this connection demands an early and sympathetic treatment at the hands of Government. The question of the preservation of the stock of cattle, to which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dalchoupy has also drawn the attention of Government, is causing intense anxiety to agriculturists. Pests have gone on; and the cattle difficulty threatens to become acute in the near future. It is thus something should be done by Government to tackle this difficulty. A general survey of the stock of cattle, periodically renewed, will help the authorities in deciding upon necessary measures. The initial outlay will be little in case this survey is undertaken along with the next census."

"Allow me, my Lord, on behalf of the important constituency I have the honour to represent on this Council as also of the larger public who are unrepresented but who feel much as I do, to offer Your Excellency sincere felicitations on the substantial work of administrative reform Your Excellency has done in this country and the calm and unperplexed disposition and composure that have distinguished Your Excellency throughout the troublesome years of Your Excellency's regime, and to express our sincere regret that Your Excellency's term of office will shortly expire. My Lord, believe me, this is not the conventional language of the courtier; it has its roots in the heart of the nation for whom I am only the humble spokesman."

The Hon'ble **MAJESTY'S** **REMARKS** OF **REMARKS** said:—"My Lord, it has been the custom in the past for non-official members to indulge in making general observations about the administration of India on this the Budget Debate day, and I therefore cross the indulgence of this Council to bear with me for a few minutes in the remarks that I am about to make, which, although they do not directly concern the Budget before us, will, I hope, not be found irrelevant in regard to the general administration of the Government of India."

"My Lord, a strong case was made out the other day for the expansion of primary education in this country and the urgent necessity of its being made free and compulsory. I need hardly say that the principle of the movement has my cordial sympathy, but certain difficulties have got to be overcome: not only have ways and means to be found, but having regard to the peculiarity of the masses of India, other matters will have to be taken into consideration which I leave to the Government of India to enquire into. Mr. Dinkar made certain enquiries when he moved his resolution in Council, and I hope that when the Government of India have examined (incommunicable) the results of such examinations will be made known to us, so as to enable us to know how we stand. Now, my Lord, while fully admitting the necessity of considering the question of compulsory and perhaps free education in this country, I am one of those who like to confront the actual difficulties before us before going into matters in regard to which difficulties have not arisen at present, but may arise hereafter. It is, therefore, that I think that before giving attention to the question of primary education, the Government of India should give its closest attention to the claims of those that are knocking at the door. At the present moment, we are confronted with the most serious problem, that of the educated unemployed. My Lord, if we were to select statistics—a thing which I do not intend to venture upon on myself as I am not an expert at it like my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Sukhlal—and to find out what number of young men who went up for the Matriculation Examination and the Intermediate Examination in Arts got placed every year, and out of those who failed, what percentage went up again for the higher standards and what number left their studies in search of employment, we would get at the bottom of a good deal of anxiety in this country. It is not at all surprising to find, my Lord, that youths should be led astray when they realize that once if they were to go in for the B.A., M.A., or other higher standards, there were not sufficient openings for them in this country, and naturally, the minds of some of these disappointed young men turn to those of a distinctly anti-Government nature. It is for these that I plead before Your Excellency today. Either retard the progress of education in this country, or give India's one, a million or two, more in the shape of employment as a reward for the education that they are receiving. Let me springs for them in technical and industrial lines have become a crying and irresistible need. The problem is, no doubt, a knotty one; but I venture to say not unsolvable. When of the present amongst the number of the educated unemployed is overwhelming, it is the duty of the Government to meet so far as possible the demands of those, before leaping into the question of educating the masses or taking up larger schemes of scientific, industrial and technical education. By this, I hope I shall not be misunderstood as being against encouraging primary education in this country or desiring of hampering the progress of the different branches of education mentioned above of which I am an ardent advocate; but what I mean to say, my Lord, is that the other is the greater and more urgent one; and every Minister of the Government should give this problem its most careful consideration; for, if you give education—which you are bound to do, as the best trustees of the English race urge you to do—more openings, more posts must be thrown open to the individuals of this country, so that

they can feel that a broader field is still open for them to enter, and thus enable them to realize that they are officers and citizens of the British Empire and not simply British subjects, and as such they must afford to be loyal to the Government.

"Now, my Lord, I turn to a less controversial question. Much to our regret, this is the last session in which we shall have the pleasure of seeing Your Lordship preside over us as Viceroy and President; and I, therefore, take this opportunity on behalf of the members of Council, Bihar and Orissa, whose suffrage I have the honour to represent in this Council, to convey to Your Excellency our deepest gratitude for the special assistance that you have given us. Being a great amateur yamrill, Your Lordship will realize what hopes, what ambitions have been kindled in the hearts of the members of India by their recognition on the part of the Government that they are a body of men not to be ignored, that they are a community whose reflecting loyalty has furthered the cause of the stability of the British rule in India, and that they are the natural leaders of the people, and, as such, they have a legitimate claim for a legitimate attention from the Government. I admit, my Lord, truly that there have been, and there are unfortunately some misdeeds in this country, as in every other country, who have delayed and indulged in various lines of indolence; but that is why we feel all the more grateful to Your Excellency for giving us these special attentions, and thus helping to bring home to us the fact that though we arrived in India when every member must realize that duty comes first and pleasure afterwards, and that every member must understand the true meaning of the term 'stated leaders'. I sincerely hope, my Lord, that we shall not be the least to spend in us and that some day, though that day may be distant yet, India may once more claim a whole host of such and capable leaders, real leaders of the people and staunch supporters of the Government.

"My Lord, in this connection, though it does not concern this Council in particular, I beg to convey to Your Excellency, and through Your Lordship to the Secretary of State for India, our appreciative thanks for the appointment of a member to a Provincial Executive Council. By this appointment, the Government has accepted a principle which is very dear to ourselves as a body; that is, if capable members of the aristocracy be found, they will not be deterred from getting portfolios on the Provincial Executive Councils, or, for the matter of fact, on the Imperial Executive Council in this country. I refer, Sir, to the appointment of my respected friend, the Hon'ble Maharaja of Bahawalpur, to the Madras Executive Council. I am to be honest criticised freely, and a little bit severely too; but I am sure he has a local touch, and that his common sense and his experience in municipal management will help him through, and that he will prove worthy of the trust reposed in him, and that, as he is the first Maharaja to get such an appointment under British rule in India, he will not fail in his duty; for with him, has largely a great experiment, and on this will rest, to a certain extent, the success which will enable the door to remain open for others hereafter.

"With these few remarks, my Lord, and with the hope that my esteemed friend, the Hon'ble Sir Guy Playfair Wilson, will not allow the protestations to remain permanently unheeded, and that my colleague, the Hon'ble Sir Tinnah Wyse, will be able to get the Government-Corpus Railway project higher up in the Railway Programme, I beg to support the Budget before us."

The Hon'ble Mr. Murray said:—"Today is the first occasion on which an opportunity has been provided for the official members who represent the Provinces to touch upon the question of Provincial Finance. The views of the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the subject, his appointment of peace and war among the several members of the administrative body of Provinces, have now for sometime been before the Council; and the Council, I believe, will not have failed to mark that the provincial partiality which a poet so frequently alludes to towards the youngest member of the family is fully in evidence in the present budget. When I contrast the liberal treatment meted out to the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam with the stern administration administered to some other Provinces, and notably in the Punjab, I am carried to a feeling of profound sympathy with the attitude of that brother of the provincial son far above the faulted and was not killed. My Lord, the Hon'ble the Finance Member in his introductory statement has not dealt tenderly with the Punjab. I was particularly impressed by the emphasis of his declaration that the Government of India declined to admit that the Provincial Settlement is inadequate. That its operation has resulted in a depleted balance and in appeal for help in Sir A. F. Wilson's opinion, proof not of illiberality on the part of the degree Government but of unaccounted management by the Provincial administration. We are invited to examine the causes of what is called the insidious growth of expenditure, and we are admonished sharply to check those. Sir Edward Beloe is held up for admiration, as the exemplar to be copied in this respect. My Lord, during the period that has elapsed since the Punjab administration operation, five Lieutenant-Governors have been at the head of the Punjab administration. If there has been failure, then one and all of them have failed sharply to check the causes of this so-called insidious growth of expenditure. And why? Let us begin at the beginning, for this failure manifested itself at a very early stage. There occurred one of the most calamitous earthquakes of modern times. In disastrous efforts upon the shores of the Punjab we still in evidence. The immediate effort was the loss of a considerable sum in land-revenue and a heavy expenditure in relief operations. That you cannot reduce the public buildings of one of the largest districts of the Province without making enormous demands upon the Exchequer. The rebuilding of the courts and offices of Lahore, which is not far from complete, is a heavy item in our annual Provincial budget. It is open no doubt to the Government of India to say that the Provincial Settlement was a win or lose, for better for worse, one, but when the cause of failure is of the

nature of the event of the 4th April 1905, I think that the situation is one which calls for sympathy rather than admiration.

"And, my Lord, sympathy rather than admiration is called for in respect of another failure sharply to check the maddest growth of expenditure. I refer to the medical changes in connection with plague and malaria. Those colonies, no less than families, in the present state of our knowledge and of the attitude of the people towards medical measures, are beyond the control of a local Government. But when doctors visit a neighbouring province the Imperial arrangements are loosened. The accounts for the year 1904-1905 show a decrease of no less than 68 lakhs in aid of Provincial revenues to Sir John Houston's Government. Such generosity to the Punjab Province in its afflictions of the past few years would have been welcomed, and I may add will still be welcomed should the Plasmar Medley cease to burden his heart. I may remind him that we are not at the end of our calamities. The destruction and havoc that may be caused by river inundations have been brought prominently to notice by the floods which have submerged Paris. To compare Benar Ghazi Khan with Paris may seem ridiculous, but while submerged Paris in the French capital the calamity was a temporary one, the Indus town is being swallowed up for good and all. Already a third of it has been wiped out of existence, and in all probability two-thirds will have disappeared before the next autumn floods subside. The town includes several Government buildings. After it has gone the civil station with its residences, courts, jail, police lines and other institutions must inevitably follow. This shadow looms in the near future is calculated to dispel all hopes of building up a Provincial balance within any time that can reasonably be foreseen.

"But, it may be said, granted that the Provincial Government is to be acquitted of responsibility for such excess of increased expenditure as earthquakes, plague, malaria and river inundations, there are other causes more amenable to human control. Yes, my Lord, there are. But I venture to assert that the Provincial administration would have been guilty of a serious dereliction of duty had its attitude towards the more important of these other causes of expenditure been that which is advocated by the Finance Member. I have asked to indicate by one word the dominant feature in the administration situation past, present and future in the Punjab. I would answer "Colonisation." Does Sir Gray Plowden Wilson desire as sharply to check this colonisation and all the moral and material development which it implies? Is this conversion of the arid, waterless Deserts into a vast and spacious granary to be thwarted and postponed? Are the ever-growing stocks of wheat and cotton to rot in the villages because there are no roads to carry them to the export markets? Is it possible to dump down in the wilderness a population of a couple of millions without providing any administrative machinery to look after them? These people like others cannot be left wholly unattended. Police must be provided to protect them, and police establishments and buildings cannot be had for nothing. Judges and Magistrates are called for to settle their disputes, and courts and barakats cost money. Teachers and schools for their children, medical officers and medicines, hospitals and dispensaries for their sick, are also needed, and some provision must be made for defracting the water-works and revenue assessed on their lands. New treasuries, sub-treasuries and treasury establishments; new tahsils and tahsiladars and tahsiladars' establishments; new land revenue agencies, karnams and potwails, must be provided. These are all a charge upon Provincial funds, and it is charges of this description that would confront the investigator who sought to discover the reasons for the maddest growth of expenditure in the Provincial Budget.

"But, it may be said, all this development must mean something for Government. What are new treasuries and sub-treasuries built for but the receipt of treasure? Overflowing and abounding prosperity for the people must mean affluence in the Exchequer. True, my Lord, Government—the State, the general tax-payer, the public purse—is reaping a splendid harvest from these Punjab colonies; but the paradox of the position is this, that while the people and the public treasury share in the profits of this magnificent prosperity, the local administration, the Government of the Punjab, is being, I might almost say, impoverished by it. The Local Government bears all the expenditure; the Imperial Government takes nearly all the profit. Out of every rupee of assessment collected from the Punjab colonies Sir Plowden Wilson takes 15 annas and leaves only one anna to Sir Louis Dene.

"My Lord, that is not the only source in the Punjab of Sir Plowden Wilson's wealth. There has been some disappointment that the railway traffic returns of Indian railways have fallen short of the estimate, but how much greater would the shortage have been had not the North-Western Railway come to the rescue? The increase of about a crore and a half in the current year's takings on this line, which is more than half the year's increase in railway earnings for the whole of India, redress the prosperity of the province from which that railway draws its income. That income, the good traffic receipts of the North-Western Railway, although more than three times the land-revenue of the Punjab, does not contribute a single pie to meet the cost of the Provincial administration. So far from the North-Western Railway contributing to the cost of the local administration, its action has only the other day imposed upon Provincial funds a new recurring charge of over one lakh per annum in consequence of first and second class fares having been enhanced 10 per cent.

"And, my Lord, impoverished as it may seem, the cost of the Provincial administration is in another respect prejudicially affected by the very prosperity which is so fruitful for the Imperial Exchequer. The unreasonably high prices which the Punjab agriculturalist is realising for his produce coupled with an insatiable demand for labour has inevitably raised wages all round. Though the coolie, the moolvi and the artisan have to pay more for the daily ration of grain which represents the minimum of subsistence, yet the conditions of the labour market are

such that they are able to meet the cost. When the public demands and obtains the necessary increment in the wage it is impossible for Government to withhold a similar increment from those ranks of its servants whose wages are fixed. If anything shows the rules enforced by order; and of course in the Public Works Department all expenditure is affected by the increased rates for labour. The Provincial Secretariat is at the present moment full of memorials from all classes of public servants praying for a revision of salaries on account of the increased cost of living, and though the justice of their case is undeniable the Local Government can do nothing without an addition to its resources.

Well, my Lord, the affairs of the Punjab administration may rejoice in all this—granted that the means which I have mentioned—education, industrial developments and rising prices—granted that these means explain the increases in expenditure, it is nevertheless necessary to consider the expenditure itself as a whole; they may have been the direct cause of the increase in a wide measure of extravagance. Now there is no absolute standard in this matter, and the only possible method of arriving at a fair estimate of the cost of the Punjab administration is to compare it with that of other provinces, allowance of course being made for the difference in conditions. It happens that the new provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam is in every respect comparable with the Punjab. Its area is practically the same. It consists of 25 districts as compared with 22 in the Punjab, and the system of administration—Lieutenant-Governor, Board of Revenue (is the Punjab's Financial Commissioner), Commissioners and Collectors—is the same. The statistics are instructive. Taking the expenditure figures last available—those of the year 1900-1901—it will be found that the Government of Eastern Bengal costs 50 per cent. more, and although the Punjab last-mentioned exceeds that of Eastern Bengal by 50 per cent. the Board of Revenue costs 25 per cent. more than in the Punjab. Commissioners cost 25 per cent. more in the Eastern Province and, although it has to pay nothing for a High Court, the charges for 'Courts of Law' exceed by 20 per cent. the cost of the Judicial Establishment in the Punjab, which has to pay for a Chief Court of civil Justice. So in the number of officers and in their rates of pay the Punjab is well represented. For many years the Punjab has been the only one of the eight major provinces which has managed to carry on with two Secretaries in the Civil Department. Even the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has three Secretaries. An application has now been made for a third officer, but, even then, the Secretaries, other than the Chief Secretary, will be receiving lower rates of pay than in any other Province, not excluding the Central Provinces. This inferiority in the scale of pay shown to officers of the Civil Service in the Punjab, we compared, for instance, with Eastern Bengal, in 1900, also in the ranks of the Commissioners and Judges. In the lower ranks of the Civil Service the disadvantages of the junior officers in the Punjab are still more marked, and I can testify to the existence of a very widespread discontent in consequence of the delay which has occurred in dealing with the representations made on their behalf two years ago.

The general conclusion then derived from an examination of the charges for civil administration is that the Punjab is the most economically managed of the major Provinces in India. However, let us apply another test. If a Local Government is suspected of indulging in extravagance and if its office desires to put their finger on the particular expenditure which they would hold up for exposure as evidencing financial profligacy, we all know where they will turn. The Public Works Department is the ready signpost of Provincial excess. When the Provincial exchequer is full the Public Works Department is the chief beneficiary. When it is empty it is the principal sufferer. When the word goes forth for retrenchment it is the Civil Works budget that must yield up its allotments. Consequently there is no better test or index to the financial prosperity or adversity of a local administration than that which is afforded by its Civil Works budget. I would therefore invite special attention to the figures in the Financial Statement under the head '45—Civil Works'. They are most significant. Taking the figures for the five years 1900-1907 to 1910-1911, the Punjab, with all its educational developments, has spent less and has less to spend on Public Works than any other Provincial Government—between 11 and 12 per cent. less than the Central Provinces and 18 per cent. less than Eastern Bengal and Assam. The Council will remember that the Member Mr. Hinton referred most sympathetically to the position of the Central Provinces and spoke of Public Works there having been starved owing to financial stringency. And yet the Public Works expenditure of the Central Provinces for the five years 1900-1907 exceeds by no less than 33 lakhs the amount which the Punjab has been able to afford for civil works during the same period. In these circumstances, as might have been expected, the savings available for new works, as distinguished from repairs and establishment, in the Punjab modestly below that of other Provinces. I have available only the figures of 1905-1909. They are—United Provinces 19 lakhs; the year was one of famine in the Provinces of Agra and Oudh and expenditure was abnormally curtailed; Madras 20 lakhs; Central Provinces 23 lakhs; Burma 27 lakhs; Bengal 38 lakhs; Bombay 41 lakhs; and Eastern Bengal and Assam—the first year of the Porten—47 lakhs. And what was the Punjab able to spend? A beggarly 17 lakhs only.

What, my Lord, is the remedy for this penny of the local administration? No remedy can be of any permanent value which is of the nature of temporary charitable relief. Dole or grants-of-a-kind are as doubt welcome, but when they carry with them obligations involving growing expenditure charges, without any corresponding increase on the revenue side, they tend to aggravate the conditions which produce the penny of which I have spoken. The financial situation of 1907 was at the time a fair and reasonable one. What we must say is that its character has been very materially modified since then by the action of the Government of India. It has been materially modified by the allotment of fixed assignments instead of new

received substantial benefits. Moreover, in considering the extent to which Provincial finances have been improved during the term of the present settlement by the lapse of the fixed assignment element, we should add to the 58½ lakhs mentioned on page 291 of Vol. I of the Report Commission's report the 20½ lakhs—whenever payments for irrigation which up to the present and for years to come promises to be nothing but a fixed assignment; and this circumstance should be borne in mind in explanation of what I have said as to the distribution of Chitay income. The question of fixed assignments seems a source of growing revenue, I fear, too neglected in interest to the Government of India which heads of revenues are so liable for preoccupation. The United Provinces are, I understand, the only other administration which receives a share of the land-revenue less than one-half. Whatever other advantages be made, I trust that in this respect the Punjab will be placed on a footing of equality with other Provinces, and I shall not be surprised if a similar claim is made on behalf of Sri J. Banerjee's Government.

In conclusion, my Lord, I would ask the Hon'ble the Finance Minister to remember that it is customary and is accordance with precedent to allow to the official representatives of the Provinces certain amount of license and latitude in pleading for their Provinces in these budget debates, and I would remind him that the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie on one occasion honored the officials of the Financial Department with the Province in that of the speaker who takes the Provincial oath, throws it down, rudely deprecates it of the House, and tosses it out to strive in the cold. I have not used such exaggerated language, for I believe that the situation is not really as bad as all that, and that the Provincial lakh, like the income of the taxes on sugar, petroleum and tobacco, may share a share of that sympathy, that "bosom sympathy" of the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, which, if early, has on others been so fully bestowed.

The Hon'ble Mr. HAMES said:—"To apportion the resources of a Province between the Imperial Government and the Local Government is probably one of the most difficult tasks which fall for a Finance Member; but it is an even more difficult—and perhaps an impossible—task to satisfy the representatives of a Province as to the fairness of that division. While I fully recognize this difficulty, and while I have noted the Hon'ble Member's pronouncement that he sees no prospect in the near future of being able to take on his shoulders a further share of the mounting expenditure of the Local Governments, still I have a few words to say about the finances of the United Provinces.

The financial history of the United Provinces is well known, how in a somewhat distant past a probably excessive appreciation of the expense claims of the Imperial Government led to a mistaken economy and to the requirements of the Province being starved; how when financial difficulties came at first to be made they were based on a comparatively inadequate standard of expenditure; and how of late years the Government of India have taken a wider and more liberal view of the situation, and, in the settlement which was arranged two years ago, they have made provision for a standard of expenditure more in accordance with the needs of the Province. This is of matter of common knowledge. The Hon'ble the Finance Member has expressed his confidence in the financial future of the Province. The words he used were 'The United Provinces with its new settlement and receipts from India will no doubt be able to avoid deficits in normal conditions and to build up a strong balance against contingencies.' I regret that the authorities of the Province do not feel themselves altogether able to share this confidence. The Local Government is doing what it can to husband its resources, but there is little to be expected in the near future in the way of increase in the funds of revenue allotted to it from which to meet the growth of expenditure which is forced on us by the changed conditions in most branches of the administration.

It is not while I attempt to make an exhaustive, or anything approaching an exhaustive, catalogue of the needs of the Province. In many respects they are similar to the needs of the Punjab which the Hon'ble Member, who has just spoken, has detailed at some length; but I may cite a few examples only, which are illustrative of many other needs. The main political divisions of the Province were fixed over fifty years ago and a large increase in the number of law is contemplated. Again, an enquiry has been set on foot regarding the adequacy of the pay of clerical establishments—pay which was fixed at a time when the cost of living was much lower than at present—and there is bound to be considerable business of a complex nature in this head. As for other matters, I need only mention the needs of the Province in the matter of education—a topic which I mentioned in Council this year last year. The net expenditure per head of the population in the United Provinces budgeted for in the present year is lower than the similar figure for any other Province in India, and this is a significant indication of how far the resources left to the Province fall short of satisfying the needs of the people in this respect.

In these circumstances the anticipated normal growth of revenue is likely to prove unequal to meeting the almost inevitable growth of what is practically unavoidable expenditure; and in view of this consideration and of the very large proportion of the revenue raised by the Province which goes to the Imperial Government, the Local Government may feel itself restricted at any distant date to ask for a reconsideration of the position, and especially that the share in the fixed revenue receipts may be brought up to the level of that enjoyed by other Provinces.

The Hon'ble the Minister for the Punjab has referred to the large grants which have been made by the Imperial Government to the Government of the United Provinces. These grants were made on account of famine, which is outside the ordinary provincial finances; and in considering the amount of these grants it should be noted that, at the time the last settlement

was concluded, the Province received no initial grant at all, which is the worst arrangement of new settlements.

"There is one minor matter which I would mention. In the memorandum which accompanies the Imperial Financial Statement the decrease in the revenue estimate for the current year under 'Malabar' in the United Provinces is attributed to heavy losses in the special settlement made from Imperial revenues for the improvement of irrigation. The latest information that has reached me is that it is expected that the whole amount of this settlement would be spent in full during the current year and that the shortage under this settlement is due to loss being spent on places, and this is fortuitously due to places being less profitable in the current year."

"In conclusion I am to express regret that the Government of India find themselves unable to find money to complete the reorganisation of the Police in the Province and to find money for the relief of rural areas from the cost of their police."

The Hon'ble Sir Vincent B. Thurstan said:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble the Finance Member explained in his Budget Statement the circumstances that compelled him to levy additional taxation. He told us that, notwithstanding the highly favourable prospects with which the year opens, he could not expect a surplus without the help of additional taxation, because of the reduction in our exports of opium to China and the abandonment to Eastern Bengal and Assam of a large share of land-revenue that it hitherto retained. My Lord, it has already been urged in this Council that the revenue from opium has been greatly under-estimated; and this criticism has been amply justified by the further extraordinary rise in the price of opium during the last few weeks. The larger receipts from opium and the increase that may be expected in the receipts from railways owing to the excellent crops of the consequent heavy traffic, would be in my opinion amply sufficient to meet through the next year without any extra taxation. My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Gokhale, pointed out the other day that it was extremely unusual for Government to levy additional taxation in a normal year. It is therefore a matter of regret that the Hon'ble Finance Member has not seen his way to make his arrangements without resort to additional taxation, even after the practically unanimous opposition of the anti-official members. Assuming the official estimate to be correct, it strikes me nevertheless that the decrease in the opium revenue cannot be given as the cause of the additional taxation. The policy of reducing our opium exports is three years old, and at the time of its inception our late Finance Member, Sir Edmund Baker, explained that Government would be able to meet the loss on that account from the normal growth of revenue. As a matter of fact, my Lord, the opium revenue during these three years has bettered the estimate. In 1907-1908 the receipts exceeded the estimate by £171,000; in 1908-1909 by £1,541,200; and in the current year, again, we have had an excess of £1,000,000 over the estimate. That is to say, in the three years, opium has given us about £2 million more than it was estimated to yield. Probably it may give us another million in the next year or it may not. In any case, it seems to me that the revenue for meeting opium was the responsibility of the additional taxation in the budget are not very regretted."

"My Lord, in this connection I request Government to tell the Council in plain terms what their future policy is regard to opium is going to be. The three years during which China was to have the opportunity of proving her ability to produce her own opium policy has expired. The Finance Member told the Council last year that the question of the introduction of cultivation and production of opium in China was under enquiry by the International Commission at Peking. He devoted a paragraph to the conclusions of the Commission in his Financial Statement this year, but I have looked in vain through it for a definite statement as to whether China has carried out her part of the agreement to the satisfaction of Government. Of course, the announcement of a programme of reduction for another three years carries with it the inference that Government are satisfied with the progress made by China; but I think the Council would like to have a clear statement especially in view of a recent interpretation in the House of Commons."

"My Lord, I now come to the increased grant to Eastern Bengal and Assam. If the grant proposed was due to exceptional causes and was non-recurring, there would be no great objection to it. But this is not the case. The new Province is to be created with a much larger share of its land-revenue than has been hitherto found sufficient, and to meet the deficiency caused thereby in the Imperial revenue the whole country is taxed. My Lord, when the people of other Provinces are asked to be burdened with extra taxation on account of the partition of Bengal, it must be admitted that they have a good cause for complaint. If it is the intention of Government not to modify the partition so as to make the new Province self-supporting, I am afraid they have not adopted the best method of convincing the country of the wisdom of the existing arrangement. The purpose of finding money for the administration of Eastern Bengal by taxing an important industry in the Bombay Presidency is far from obvious to those who have to bear the larger share of the burden."

"My Lord, from what I have said above, it follows that the new taxes are not rightly attributed either to opium or Eastern Bengal. They are really due to the extra expenditures under Interest, Post and Telegraphs, Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments, Ordinary Civil Works and Military Services that have been budgeted for in the coming year. I do not doubt, my Lord, that all this increase is necessary and that if they are taken from them the departments concerned can easily show that every one of the items of increase is absolutely necessary to the efficiency of administration. But at the same time we must all recognise that India is a poor country and that any increase in the cost of administration should therefore be well within the normal growth of revenue. I beg, my Lord, to associate myself with the observation of the Hon'ble Finance Member that he views with great anxiety the steady growth of our expenditure. The

ment of good government is economical government. Economy in administration leads to the enrichment and prosperity of the people and to the stability of government. I sincerely hope that the Government of India will seriously consider and reduce the danger of allowing expenditure to grow as it has been growing all late years.

"My Lord, I beg the indulgence of the Council for a few observations which I desire to make with reference to the part of the Financial Statement relating to Provincial finance. The Hon'ble Finance Member, I think, rather belittled Provincial Governments for their extravagance. The Government of India, he said, were driven to the conclusion that the Provinces in the aggregate were steadily over-expenditure their means by about half-a-million a year. I think, my Lord, the Hon'ble the Finance Member was particularly hard on Bombay, when, he said, our cash balances were being somewhat rapidly diminished, and he seemed as if one would have to be increased to prevent the scale of recurring expenditure from settling into permanent excess over the normal revenues. He observed:—'It will be the duty, desirable and unpopular, but inevitable, of the Local Governments to overhaul their expenditure and to adopt it to their normal resources.' He concluded this important portion of his statement with some noteworthy remarks: 'I can hold out no hope,' said the Hon'ble Member, 'of any general scheme of these arrangements (Provincial Settlements). They were made, before I came to India, with assignment and were intended to foster provincial independence, resource and foresight. Nor do I see any near prospect of our being able to undertake a further share of the recurring expenditure of Local Governments. Our own necessities will not improbably force systematic reinforcement upon us, which will affect Imperial and Provincial service alike; and in the meantime Local Governments can best co-operate with us, and thus mitigate future difficulties, by curbing the causes of the incessant growth of expenditure, and thereby checking them.'

"My Lord, speaking at the last meeting of the Budgetary Legislative Council, the Revenue Member, the Hon'ble Sir John Mair-Maclean, gave expression to some very weighty remarks which I think state the case from the point of view of Provincial Governments with great force and clearness. While Sir John thought that there was no reason to fear that the Revenue Government in any way extended the bounds of profligacy, he pointed out that the growth of expenditure had been very rapid and that even with a continuance of normal sources the Provincial Government could not expect to increase their expenditure at the same rate as they had been doing in the last few years. 'On the other hand,' he continued, 'the urgent demand for expenditure will not cease. There is probably no limit to these. To mention a few of our immediate wants, we urgently require funds to improve the pay and organization of our subordinate establishments in both the Revenue and Judicial Departments. There is heavy expenditure still required to bring our Police up to a full level of efficiency. Large sums are required for Education. The demands even for primary education which come from us are far from being satisfied. Expenditure ought to be increased still more in the Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary Departments. All departments are clamouring for their share of the grant for public works which ought not, if we can help it, to be curtailed.' He went on to suggest that the only alternative to the reduction of the progress of the Province by the same largeness of expenditure was the investment of the Provincial Council with the requisite power to impose the taxation required to meet the needs of the Province.

"My Lord, I am unable to dissent in the words of the Hon'ble the Finance Member any recommendation of the reason hope with which Sir John Mair-Maclean looked forward to the vesting of the financial powers of Provincial Councils. The prospect of Provincial Governments having authority to lay aside their plans of development is not a pleasing one. The largest portion of Provincial expenditure, indeed I may say the whole of Provincial expenditure, is devoted to the fund-raising needs and requirements of the community. As such, it may be said to be actively productive expenditure, while Imperial expenditure, though it is not less important, is less direct in the benefits that it confers on the people. Any curtailment of Provincial expenditure will therefore not only injure the well-being and, consequently, on the peace and contentment of the people then, a similar reduction in Imperial expenditure. My Lord, I think there is greater room for more reduction in the Imperial expenditure which amounts to over 75 crores than a further reduction of the Provincial expenditure which amounts to only 37 crores by all the Provinces combined.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Member opened his very hard and interesting Financial Statement last month with an account of the procedure to be adopted for the discussion of the Revenue proposals of Government. He pointed out that ample opportunity would be afforded for a genuine scrutiny of the estimates by the Council and for a criticism which was based on genuine facts. 'We believe,' he added, 'that the result will be helpful to the Government and will foster the growth of an informed public opinion upon the vital problems of our public finance.'

"My Lord, I am sorry to say that the experience of the debates on the general financial proposals of Government has not tended to realize these generous hopes. Weighty and well-considered proposals were brought forward with the object of enabling the Government proposals and were agreed before the Council by Members having the advantage of possessing first-hand information as the subjects on which they spoke. I venture to think that their arguments made considerable impression on not only the non-official but also the official Members of the Council, but all the same their resolutions were not only rejected by Government. I need hardly point out to Government that this has produced a feeling of great disappointment in the country.

"I fully recognize that it is not altogether in the hands of Government to modify their proposals in response to the criticisms that may be passed on them in this Council; and I am

also sure that the Government of India will give the fullest consideration to each criticism in their proposals in subsequent years. But, my Lord, it is not always possible to put off the mischief that may be done by any measure for twelve months, and it is, therefore, most desirable that the Government of India should be given some larger degree of freedom in regard to the measures they bring forward before the Council.

"My Lord, we all admit that the financial requirements of the Government must be provided from the resources of the country. We do not want them to be borne by Great Britain. We are prepared to leave our business and, my Lord, all that we ask, is that the country should be allowed greater freedom in choosing the methods of raising revenue. I am unable to say, my Lord, how it will be injurious to the interests of Government if this Council is allowed a more real share as regards what articles shall be taxed and what duties shall be raised. Indeed, I believe that not only will not Government interests suffer in any way, but on the other hand their prestige and popularity will be greatly enhanced and the reform reforms will have the stamp of greater solidity. Instead of allowing a dictate to the people what taxes they shall pay, they should carry consideration to the wishes of the people as to the way in which taxation should be distributed. My Lord, I need not remind the Council that there is an impression abroad that in dealing with important questions of the economic and financial policy the Government of India are obliged to be guided by political exigencies. It cannot be denied that the expediency an Indian-made principle, which is without a parallel in any country in the world, was levied and is continued to satisfy the Lancashire manufacturers. Even as regards the taxation of the country, it is generally believed that if the Government of India had a free hand they would have preferred the taxing of the general tariff or a duty on sugar, which would have been less objectionable instead of trying the proposed enhanced duties on the basis of practically unanimous opposition of the non-official members of this Council and the public generally. Again, it is generally believed that the proposed factory legislation to restrict the working hours of the adult male, in spite of the recommendations of the Factory Commission to the contrary, is not solely due to a consideration of the interests of Indian labourers. The country must recognize and is deeply grateful for the absence of the Government of India have often made against any measures which they consider either unpopular or to the detriment of Indian industries. My Lord, I am think of no more effective way of dissipating these and similar impressions, which are injurious to the prestige of the Government of India and to the advancement of the people, than to take the public more fully into confidence and to show greater regard to their wishes and preferences. My Lord, the discontent that is likely to prove really serious is not the discontent of political theorists but the discontent which arises from ill-directed taxes. The bulk of the people are not affected by theoretical considerations as to what is or what is not the best form of government so long as they feel that their material interests are not likely to be sacrificed at the influence of outside influences without regard to their interests and feelings. My Lord, I agree to Your Lordship and to Lord Morley to crown your great work for India by removing this serious cause of irritation, and by ensuring, for the opinion and sentiments of the Indian people, an adequate and effective voice in the management of their finances.

"My Lord, as this will probably be the last occasion of Your Excellency's presence at the principal session of this Council, I may be permitted to express the general feeling of regret at the early prospect of Your Lordship's completing your term of Indian Viceroyalty. My Lord, it is the greatest tribute to the high sense of justice and statesmanship that Your Lordship has brought to the duties of your exalted office that notwithstanding what we all regretfully recognize has been a record period of expensive legislation, throughout the length and breadth of the country, among all classes and creeds, Your Lordship's name is held in the highest respect and gratitude along with the names of your illustrious predecessors Curzon and Ripon. The large and far-reaching reforms which Your Lordship has brought about, undisturbed by socialist developments and reactionary assaults, will long be remembered among the most brilliant achievements of British statesmanship. My Lord, I am sure that Your Lordship's interest in this great country will not pass away, and I heartily hope that from your high place in the councils of Parliament and of His Majesty you will long continue to exert your kindly influence for the welfare and prosperity of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Curzon said:—"My Lord, when the Tariff Bill was under discussion in this Council last month I took the opportunity to offer some general criticisms on the Financial Department which had then been laid before us by my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister. In the course of that criticism I had ventured to allude to the fact that in my opinion the estimates of revenue were under certain heads under-estimated. In reply to that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Meakin told me that it was not usual for any one in this Council to question the accuracy of the figures supplied by the Finance Department. My Lord, I confess I was surprised to hear that statement. My Hon'ble friend will pardon me if I say that my experience of the Council is much larger than his, and it is not only not correct to say that it is unusual to question the accuracy of these figures, but I should go further and say that the revenue of that statement will be the correct one. It is true that during the last four or five years no session has arisen to question the accuracy of the figures supplied by the Finance Department, but if my Hon'ble friend will turn to the debates of this Council between 1902 and 1905, he will find that every year a complaint was made that the estimates of revenue were under-estimated. During the time of Sir Edward Baines, then Finance Minister, he took notice of it and admitted its substantial correctness. At the Hon'ble Member will turn to the Financial Statement of

1905-1906 he will find then a paragraph called 'Comparison of Estimates with Actuals,' in which Sir Edmund Baker observes as follows:—

"It is sometimes made a reproach against Government that their estimates of revenue and expenditure are wanting in accuracy, and that the actual results when made up at the end of the year, are apt to differ somewhat widely from those forecasted in the budget at its inception. Evidently this charge has to take its form of a supposition that we habitually under-estimate our revenue and over-estimate our expenditure."

"Then, after comparing the practice of England and several of the continental countries, Sir Edmund Baker goes on to admit that there was much in that charge that was true. He naturally says all that he can in favour of the old practice, and then proceeds to—

"I would not, however, be understood to contend that the evidence in which I have referred are wholly without justification. That would be an overstatement of the case. Even when allowance is made for the disturbing elements to which allusion has been made above, the figures in the statement in paragraph 32 show that during the last three years the revenue has exceeded the estimate by more than three millions fully explain. The failure probably has its origin in the former uncertainty of sterling exchange. So long as all growth of revenue and the fruits of all advancement were liable to be swallowed up by a fall in exchange, it was common practice to frame the estimates in the most cautious manner, and to take no credit for developments of revenue which they were absolutely secured. When this factor was eliminated, the truthfulness of accounts custom mentioned, and any allowance was not always made in the estimates for the normal expansion of the growing funds of revenue."

"Here then is an admission by a former Finance Minister that for a number of years it was the habitual practice of the Finance Department to under-estimate revenue owing to causes which have been explained by him. My Lord, this is no really a small matter; but the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Meade, if allowed to remain uncontradicted, might cause serious inconvenience hereafter, because objections might again be taken to any suggestion as to under-estimates or over-estimates. I believe my Hon'ble friend admits what is a rule for the new Council for the practice of this Council in the past. There is undoubtedly a side among the new rules that in framing resolutions that a Member wants to move, the summary of the figures supplied by the Finance Department shall not be questioned. That applies, however, only to resolutions and not to any general admission of the financial situation that may be offered."

"My Lord, this year's budget has come upon us all as an unpleasant surprise. The feeling is like that of a person who is walking securely on the ground and all of a sudden discovers a yawning gulf before him. Alas! a great number of years—after ten years—of continuous surpluses we find cause to year of a heavy deficit, due, as we then understood, to losses. There was what appeared to be a normal year, and we have now another normal year in which, however, extra taxation has been imposed on the people. This circumstance, namely, the levying of extra taxation in a normal year, suggests that something is wrong with the financial position of the country, and in my case it suggests an inquiry. I have given some attention to this question and I find that the results are such as to cause apprehension. My Lord, for a correct understanding of this question it is necessary to pass over brief review the finances of the ten years from 1896 to 1906, because our series of surpluses began with the year 1896. From that year we had ten consecutive surpluses ending with the year 1906. Let us therefore see what was the special feature of the financial position during these ten years and what we were made of the prosperous finances of these years by the Government. It will be found that there were four distinctive features of this period. The first was that there was a large saving in the cost of the house rent of the Government owing to exchange having established itself on a steady rate of 1s. 4d. to the rupee in the year 1898. The second was an improvement in the opium revenue, which before 1898 had been steadily falling for a number of years. The third was the expansion, the more than average expansion, of the ordinary revenues of the country. And the fourth was an improvement in the railway earnings of the Government. These four causes combined to give the Government large surpluses, and the Government utilized the position in the first place to make a certain amount of taxation and then to continue a large amount of Government expenditure in various directions."

"I would respectfully invite the Council to consider this matter carefully. It has been said by some critics that the present difficulties of Government have arisen from the fact that during those ten years Government resorted to taxation which should not have been resorted to. Now, my Lord, I must protest strongly against this view. If the Council will look at the amount of taxation resorted during these ten years, it will find that the total of resolutions comes to about four millions sterling or six crores of rupees. But owing to the artificial rise in the rupee the savings of the Government on their home remittances also had come to about five and a half crores of rupees. What had happened was this. The Government had gone on adding an extra tax in the period preceding the year 1898, so as to secure a balance between revenue and expenditure and even a surplus, no matter what the level of exchange was, and thus even when exchange was at its lowest, as it was in the year 1891, namely, at 13s. to the rupee, the Government were able to show not only an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure but also a small margin of surplus. As the exchange value of the rupee steadily went up, the level of taxation remaining the same, it meant a steadily increasing surplus at the disposal of the Government. By the year 1898 exchange established itself finally in the vicinity of 16s. to the rupee. Now a rise of 8s. in the value of the rupee meant a saving of 54 crores

in the act of home remittance. Therefore, when the Government of India remitted taxation to the amount of 6 crores, they practically gave back to the tax-payers exactly what they had owed on their home remittances. The remittances were thus not taken out of their ordinary revenue; they merely represented the savings effected in the cost of the home remittances. We may, therefore, put aside these two items, namely, the savings on the home remittances and the amount of remittances granted to the people during the period we are considering. So much for remittances of taxation. Let us now consider the amount of increased expenditure sanctioned in different directions. My Lord, the first six years of this period were a period of 'efficiency' or, as one of my friends has said, efficiency with a capital 'H'. The result was that expenditure was pushed up by large and bulky in various directions. A comparison of the expenditure for 1895-96 for which complete figures are available with the year 1890-91 will reveal certain startling results. It will be found, for instance, that the civil expenditure of the country grew during this period by about 15 crores, including in such expenditure the charges of collection, the salaries and expenses of civil departments, miscellaneous civil charges and civil works. I may mention that from the charges of collection I omit for obvious reasons police and government rates as also pensions and drawbacks and compensations and assignments. The figures for 1895-96, however, include the expenditure for Burma, whereas those for 1890-91 do not. It is necessary, therefore, to exclude Burma figures from the year 1890-91. Even then we find that the increase in civil expenditure comes to about 15 crores, the expenditure having risen from about 29 crores to over 44 crores. My Lord, I venture to think that this is no startling increase. If the Council will compare this increase with the growth of expenditure during the previous ten years as also with the five years 1881 to 1885, the contrast will appear startling. The Council may remember that in 1880 Lord Dufferin's Government found itself in a position somewhat similar to that which the Government of India occupy to-day. From 1881 to 1885 the country had enjoyed what may be called financial prosperity. There was remission of taxation in consequence and also increased expenditure, and the result was that when ten years came in 1890 and the frontier policy of the Government necessitated heavy additional military expenditure, Lord Dufferin found himself driven to appoint a committee to carefully inquire into the growth of expenditure; and one of the reasons adduced for the appointment of that committee was that the increase in civil expenditure had been excessive during the five years which had preceded Mr. Levegh's administration. Now the increase in civil expenditure during those five years had been only about 24 crores, the expenditure rising from about 22 crores to about 46 crores. And yet this increase was regarded by Lord Dufferin as excessive. Judging by that standard, I wonder, my Lord, what we are to think of the increase of 15 crores in the ten years from 1880 to 1890? Again, taking the period 1886-1890, what do we find? I do not wish to take the Council through a mass of figures, but I will only state the results of my calculations, giving due assurance to the Council that I have taken every care I could to compare like with like only. Taking the period of ten years immediately preceding 1890, we find that the increase in civil expenditure was from about 34 crores to about 52 crores, or about five crores in ten years, against 15 crores in the ten years following 1890. We thus have the following results: if the increase during 1880 to 1890 had been at the same rate as during the five years 1886-1890, when in Lord Dufferin's opinion the civil expenditure had grown excessively, it should not have been more than 44 crores! And the rate continued to be what it had been during the 10 years preceding 1890, the increase would not have been more than about 5 crores! But instead of these figures, we have here an increase of no less than 15 crores! This shows what the sea of surpluses has done to push up civil expenditure! Turning next to military charges during this period, we find the same kind of growth. From 1885 to 1890 the military charges grew by about 3 crores a year, that is, from 224 crores to about 237 crores. The whole position therefore is this, that during the ten years 1880 to 1890, while six crores were remitted in taxation, the annual civil expenditure was allowed to grow by 15 crores and about 5 crores of additional expenditure was incurred every year in connection with the army; this gives an increase of about 20 crores in civil and military expenditure in the course of ten years, or an average growth of 2 crores a year. My Lord, every one must admit that this is a phenomenal increase considering that the normal growth of revenue collectively has been estimated by a previous Finance Minister at only about six crores and twenty lakhs. I think these figures suggest—to my mind they imperiously suggest—the necessity for an inquiry into the growth of civil and military expenditure during the last ten years. This need of inquiry is all the greater because there is a serious situation in front of us now in connection with the opium revenue. We all know that the opium revenue is doomed, that it will be extinguished altogether, if things go on at the present rate, in the year 1917, i.e., in about 7 years from now. In this connection I want to express my thanks from my Lord's friend Mr. Chinnery, who has urged that we should ask the Imperial Government to make a contribution to the Indian Exchequer in order to compensate us for the loss of opium revenue. My Lord, I do not think that it will be a dignified course on our part to ask for such a contribution. It is to us who have financially benefited in the past by this opium revenue, and it is to us who must be prepared to bear this loss when the opium revenue is extinguished, seeing that the stock that will then be wiped away will be wiped away from us. We must face the situation ourselves, and I think, if only the Government will be sufficiently careful, it is possible to do so and even do well, without diminishing opium revenue. But everything it is now absolutely necessary to do in connection with this opium revenue, and that is that from next year Government should take into account, only a steadily diminishing figure as opium revenue for recurring purposes. What I mean is this—the whole

of this revenue, which for the next year is taken at about 5½ crores nett, has to be redistributed in seven years. The Finance Department should therefore take an ordinary revenue only a diminishing series of figures translating in seven years for each succeeding year, and all excess over that figure should be treated as a windfall or extraordinary revenue to be devoted to extraordinary purposes such as non-recurring expenditure on education, sanitation, and so forth. My Lord, I submit this course should have been adopted three years ago, so that the burden of a diminishing revenue should have been evenly distributed and the great need of retrenchment avoided. I trust the Council will remember that when His Honour Sir Edward Baker enunciated the new policy of the Government of India three years ago, he assured the Council that the surplus could be made without a resort to sales taxation. That meant that the steadily increasing gap made by a distribution in seven years would be met by economies, unless the growth of revenue under other heads sufficed for the purpose. And yet here we have my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister coming to the Council in a second year with proposals for additional taxation on the ground of a diminishing apices revenue! My Lord, recent discussions have made it abundantly clear that the course I am urging is necessary, if a policy of steady retrenchment is to be followed and a sudden financial crisis to be averted. What is happening at present in this country is the reduction in the number of shabs the price per shab is rising. Probably this will go on for some time, and we may soon reach four thousand rupees per shab. In the same time the rise in prices will make up, and perhaps even more than make up, for the reduction in the number of shabs, with the result that during the next two or three years the Government may not necessarily get a smaller amount as their apices revenue than at present; but when the maximum price is reached, then there will be a sudden and precipitate drop, and in the course of three or four years following the Government will have to be prepared to face the extinction of the whole of this revenue of about 5½ crores. And it is easy to foresee what will then happen. If all of a sudden, say, 2 crores were to be lost in any particular year, I am quite sure that the Finance Minister will again urge the same plan that he has urged this year, that it is not possible to arrange for economies sufficient to cover such a loss all at once. And then fresh taxation will again be imposed upon the people as was done this year. Unless, therefore, Government take credit only for a steadily diminishing apices revenue and arrange to keep all excess above that figure as a windfall or extraordinary revenue to be devoted to non-recurring expenditure, I am quite sure they will not feel the same incentive to retrenchment, and the results will be deplorable.

"My Lord, I have urged on study, I would once say as I have said, looking into the growth of expenditure, on two grounds,—first, because there has been this year growth in civil and military expenditure, and secondly, because the apices revenue is to disappear in seven years. I think the Government has no choice now but to pursue a policy of rigorous retrenchment, and for that a necessary preliminary is an inquiry such as I have suggested. But while the present high costs of charges on both civil and military administration require to be set down, as I have said, and even a large increase of expenditure on necessary or objects intimately connected with the real well-being of the people—such as primary and technical education, sanitation and relief of agricultural indebtedness. And if retrenchment will not produce the money required for those objects, I for one shall not shrink from advocating additional taxation for this purpose. Only the resources of retrenchment must first be exhausted, before these additional taxation are drawn upon. My Lord, we feel strongly that the present expenditure on the objects I have mentioned is most inadequate, and unless the Government are prepared to spend far larger sums in these directions, the disaster which we see on all sides at present will not be really diminished. This question is to me a question of the real vital importance, and it is only in the measure in which the Government deal with it that they will have identified themselves with our best interests."

The Hon'ble Mr. Attorney said:—"My Lord, I have in respect the gratification of the Madras Government at the receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction to the scheme for the reconstitution of district and divisional charges, and at the promise made by the Government of India to finance it, and I am glad to thank the Hon'ble Sir Guy F. D'Almeida, who, for having made a provision of two lakhs of rupees for this purpose in the Budget for the coming year."

"But my Lord, there is another matter at which I must express regret. The result of the abolition of the post of Consulting Engineer for Railways, which is the man of Madras had been named with that of Secretary to Government in the Railway Branch, had the effect of securing the connection of the Madras Government with the direct control of railways in the Presidency. In response, however, to the request of the Secretary of State Government, the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State decided that as a temporary measure, for two years, the Government Inspector then appointed should also be at the disposal of the Madras Government as Railway Secretary. This period has expired. The Government of Madras feel the need for technical advice from at hand and they expressed their being deprived of their Secretary in the Railway Department they will be unable to preserve clear and healthy influence in railway matters or to safeguard the interests of the people." I regret that the Secretary of State has not complied with the expectations of the Madras Government that the temporary arrangement under which the Government Inspector was also Railway Secretary might be made permanent.

"My Lord, last year I referred to the difficulty experienced by District Boards in Madras in obtaining satisfactory terms for the construction and working of certain projected lines from the South Indian Railway Company, and I ventured to press for early and satisfactory settlement of same. I mentioned one proposed railway about which negotiations had been proceeding

for nearly three years. I need, to say, my Lord, that satisfactory progress has not been made since in respect of this and other railway projects. I hope, my Lord, that it may be possible now to obtain satisfactory terms from the South Indian Railway. Many District Boards in the Madras Presidency have of late years at first instance and with the encouragement of the Imperial and Local Governments raised large sums by local taxation with which to build railways, and they are able to spend but little of the money, which has already accumulated to some 50 lakhs, owing to the difficulty they experience in obtaining reasonable terms from the South Indian Railway Company. I have long been connected with District Boards and I know well how deeply interested some of them are in this matter, and one of them—Tanjore—was the warm appreciator of Lord Curzon for setting the example of local railway enterprise in all India. It will be most discouraging if district boards fail in their efforts to secure satisfactory terms from the South Indian Railway Company. Should they fail they will be forced, I have no doubt, to the conclusion that there will best serve their own interests by constructing and working their own lines departmentally or through some agency other than that of the South Indian Railway. Should this happen the consequences to that Company may be very serious when it finds itself outflanked by local lines affecting its own system and that, not always perhaps, in an advantageous manner.

"My Lord, a few weeks ago the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, in reply to a question put by an Hon'ble Member, stated that the Government of India have suggested to the Secretary of State the inclusion of certain provisions in the new contract with the object of securing suitable terms for Madras District Board railways. I hope, my Lord, that the South Indian Railway Company will see the wisdom of agreeing to such terms as may be consistent with the interests of the District Boards and of the people whom they represent.

"Lastly, my Lord, I would urge the need for legislation to check the growth of fraudulent Provident Societies. By this I do not refer of course to Insurance Companies properly so called to which my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dalziel referred in the question he put on how ago and of which the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson spoke in his reply. I rather refer to those Provident Societies which have been unhappily very common in the Madras Presidency for many years past, and which are either organized avowedly from the outset or, at best, become of a most reprehensible character. Even when not worked with actual dishonesty by the Directors from the beginning, they are worked on such unsound principles that they are bound to collapse after a few years, and such collapse involves the ruin of numbers of poor and ignorant people who have been deluded by the promises held out.

"I see that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Selby has in front of him an interesting pamphlet on the subject by Mr. Ramaswami Rao in which an account is given of the history of some of these societies in the Northern Carnata. The rules are all much the same. They are founded on a society founded in Calcutta some years ago which ended in the prosecution of the leading members and in the dissolution of certain of them. The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, in reply to Mr. Selby Rao this morning, referred to a discussion that took place about ten years ago when it was decided that legislation was not needed. My Lord, I do not intend to speak of what Provident Societies may have done in other parts of India, but I can say that in the Madras Presidency the evils have assumed gigantic proportions and I think the time has come for legislation. It may be that legislation is not necessary all at once over all India, but I think legislation should be undertaken by this Council, and in any Act that might be passed power could be left to the Government of India to apply it from time to time to such parts of India as might seem expedient.

"My Lord, I will not take up the time of the Council by going into details of the nature of the frauds committed by these societies, but I may say that it has over and over again led to prosecutions for perjury and forgery and even murders in many Courts. The Hon'ble Mr. Selby Rao, in his question, alluded to a recent judgment of the High Court in Madras. I may be permitted to refer to a judgment of the Sessions Judge of Vinnagalam a few years ago. The Judge's remarks are of very general application. In that case a man who had taken out policies in the names of a number of old men and women was tried and convicted of the murder of an old woman whose life he had insured, and whom he had made away with in order to obtain the bonus payable on death. Here perhaps I may say that one of the great evils of these societies is that the same conditions apply to every policy-holder, irrespective of age or state of health. Although the rules lay great stress on the fact that the applicant should be a person of sound health, he is not obliged to produce either a certificate of health or to undergo medical examination, and the rules are such that in almost every society it is to the pecuniary interest of a known nominee to get as his policy-holder an old person who is likely to live for not less than four months after he takes out his policy by which time he will have fully qualified, and so we that the policy-holder dies as soon as possible after four months. In his judgment the Judge observed—

"This crime was largely the result of the temptation to gamble upon the lives of the old and feeble thrown in the assured's way. . . . These so-called Insurance Companies constitute a grave danger to the public. . . . It is probably not too much to say that hundreds of old men and women are now meeting about in the districts in the midst of people who desire their early death. . . . themselves being ignorant of this, have no idea who to beware of."

"My Lord, it has been suggested that the Indian Companies Act of 1880 should be amended so as to cover the case of these fraudulent provident societies, but I do not imagine that that would be at all possible, and thus, I gather from his reply, is the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson himself, for ordinarily Insurance Companies properly so called are meant

for educated and intelligent people who should be allowed full freedom of contract. But these difficulties almost invariably deal with the poorest and most ignorant classes of the people who, not having received the benefits of free primary education, are misled by the promises held out, and eventually fall a prey to the frauds practiced."

"The Hon'ble Mr. N. Srinivas Rao said:—My Lord, I may at the outset congratulate the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the lucid and straightforward budget he has presented to the Council. This is the first year when after a succession of surpluses we are confronted with a deficit. It is well that our financial position calls upon us to examine our resources and expenditure, for when our coffers are emptying we are obliged to be generous and deal in necessity to be watchful. The Hon'ble the Finance Member deserves all criticism by his candour in pointing to the steady growth in our expenditure and in urging that the scale of public expenditure should be revised. One of the salient features in the budget is the rapid increase under civil and military charges. This increase has been going on steadily, though under rules and regulations duly considered and sanctioned from time to time, and unless a careful scrutiny is instituted under different heads, it is not possible to reduce the scale of expenditure. I cannot pretend to deal with the whole question within the short time at my disposal, and I shall take up only the question of expenditure relating to the general administration, especially the Indian and Provincial Civil Service, and show that there is need for economy and reform in that direction."

"Before I do so, my Lord, I may be permitted on behalf of the Madras Presidency at this, the last meeting when Your Lordship presides over the defunct Council, to express our deep gratitude to Your Lordship for the statesmanlike insight and wisdom shown by Your Lordship in meeting an extremely difficult situation in the affairs of this country. For more than the last fifty years has India passed through such a crisis as the one out of which we are now emerging. I say emerging, because though the tension of the situation is much eased and the critical stage has passed, it cannot be said that we have yet reached the haven of calmness and peace."

"The situation which Your Lordship had to grapple with on assuming charge of your high office was indeed unprecedented. There was the legacy of deep discontent on the part of the people due to various causes which Your Lordship was called upon to deal with. The partition of Bengal, which was detaching the States of the country as it has disturbed the peaceful political evolution of a great people, was, after all, like the ugly bull on the floor which simply pointed to the misery from which the patient was suffering. The root cause was the conviction created in the minds of the people by the policy of your illustrious predecessor that they had no hope to rise from the inferior political status accorded to them in the administration of the country. The Enlarged Legislative Councils which were welcomed in 1902 had played out their part and proved ineffective in influencing the administration of the country in any appreciable extent. It became evident that the children of the soil had no part in guiding the machinery of the Government or a free and effective voice in its deliberations. Japan's success drew pointedly the attention of the people to their inferior status in their own country. Under the circumstances intelligent men pointed to the danger signals ahead and pressed for reforms in the legislative and administrative machinery of the Government. But their voice was unheard and it was considered that efficiency in administration consisted in centralization and suppression of the people. Such was the legacy left to Your Lordship and such the situation Your Lordship had to face. How Your Lordship early penetrated behind the veil and grasped the true position of affairs, how Your Lordship adopted measures to meet the growing aspirations of the people and secure their goodwill and co-operation in the cause of peace and order, are now matters of history. It is a tribute that Your Lordship's Government had to adopt no repressive measures after another to put down the exuberant growth of anarchy in this land."

"It is a matter of congratulation, however, that your Lordship penetrated in the path of reform as a sign of progressive appeals from a powerful party in England and here that Reform and not Reform should take a predominant place in meeting the situation. The reformed Councils throughout the country with all their defects mark a substantial advance in constitutional reform and meet a pressing want. They present a problem to the people as to how to combine the divergent and conflicting streams in India and how to make them work for the welfare of the country with one mind towards a common goal. I hope that the experience gained from the working of the old Councils will not be lost in adapting the new Councils to the changing conditions of the country. Already the experience gained of the present Council. I venture to state, is not so full of good augury as was hoped. It is becoming evident that no proposal can find favour with the Council, unless the Government gives maximum to it. In his memorable speech, sketching the reform proposals in December 1909, Lord Morley, quoting Sir Edward Baker, said that "The great task was to adjust the machinery of the Government so that their Indian fellow-subjects might be elected to a self-respecting people would fill." I am sure that with growing experience the legislative machinery will be so adjusted as to meet the wants and aspirations of the people. But the machinery of the Government is not only legislative but also administrative, and it cannot be said to be adjusted to the needs of the situation, unless and until the whole administrative system is reformed."

"I shall now briefly state some facts to show that there is need for adjusting the administrative machinery of the Government as well and for further economy in that direction. My Lord, nearly 40 years after the passing of the Statute of 1858 and even after the Proclamation of 1858, capable Indians continued to be excluded from the higher offices of trust and responsibility in the administration of their country. Accordingly the Statute of 1870 was passed by Parliament, by which power was given to appoint Indians to places heretofore held by the members of the Connected Civil Service under rules to be framed by the Governor General in Council and

suggested by the Secretary of State in Council. These rules were long in coming, and when they finally came in 1874, one-half of the offices reverted to the Civil Service and the other half to the Indian Civil Service. There were not two separate lists for those appointed under the Statute and for the members of the Civil Service, and no stigma of inferiority was attached to the former. But the system of recruitment was generally by nomination and not by open competition, and this was considered to be a better recommendation than ability. Naturally such a system failed to give selections. Hence came the appointment of the Public Service Commission in 1880 to devise a scheme, which might reasonably be hoped to do its full justice to the claims of the natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service.

The Commission formulated a scheme recommending that there should be two services—one called the Indian Civil Service, mainly European, recruited in England under a system of open competition, and the other the Provincial Civil Service, mainly Indian, recruited in different provinces, partly by open competition and partly by promotion from the Subordinate Service. It recommended that 100 appointments reserved to the Indian Civil Service should be deferred open to the Provincial Service. Among the offices so excluded from the listed appointments was a membership of the Board of Revenue in Madras, Bengal and United Provinces and a Financial Commissionership in Punjab, Under Secretariats in the several Governments, one-third of the District and Session Judgeships, and so on. The Government of India accepted the recommendation about the establishment of the new service but refused the places from 191 to about 26, and declined to allow some of the higher appointments, such as a membership of the Board of Revenue and some of the District Judgeships, etc., to be excluded from the listed appointments. The Government finally decided that as far as the Provincial Service was concerned, the recruitment should ordinarily be by nomination and not by competition, and as it has come to be in all provinces except to a limited extent in the Punjab, so stated by the Government in its answer to my question on the listed instant. I may be pointing out that most of the Indian members of the Commission who joined in the report discussed it when they saw the final outcome of their labours. To summarize: the differentiation into two services has been extended to all the special departments, such as Education, Public Works, Police, Customs, Survey, Forest, etc. Thus two services have been created in all departments of the Public Service, one European, mainly European, and the other Indian, mainly Indian. Almost all the important appointments involving direction, initiative and supervision are left in the hands of Europeans. The result is that only about 7 per cent. of the appointments carrying a salary of over one thousand rupees a month are in the hands of Indians. Lord Curzon took great pains in publishing tabular statements with his famous Resolution of the 24th May 1894 to convince the public how largely and how liberally the Government had been utilizing indigenous agency in the administration of the country. It is true, as is evident from these statements, that a very large number, and I would say an unduly large number, of offices in the lower ranges of the ladder are held by Indians. But as wages higher and higher up the administrative ladder, the Indians almost practically disappear. I repeat that the principles advocated by Lord Curzon strike at the very foundations on which the administration of this country can be carried on with honour to the English nation and with happiness to the people.

Never before, my Lord, in the long history of India was native talent divorced so largely from the controlling centres of authority. But now, in spite of repeated pledges and declarations, we find, as a matter of fact, if I may say so, two practically water-tight compartments in the administration, one filled mainly by Europeans and the other mainly by Indians, and native talent has to find scope in the Native States to the limited extent they offer. Such a state of things, I submit, cannot last long. I need not refer here to the drain of experience and intelligence from the country caused by this system nor to its depressing effect on the steady growth of national individuality. I do not now propose to examine the rules framed in connection with different special departments which tend to keep back native intelligence from reaching the highest place therein. But I shall say this that, you cannot expect a sensitive people with long historic civilization to rest contented with such a system, when they come to understand its true character and significance. As Lord Salisbury said:—

"No system of government can be permanently safe where there is a feeling of inferiority or mortification affecting the relations of the governors and governed."

"We are grateful to Your Lordship and Lord Morley for your insight into the realities of the situation and for the courage you have shown in making a breach in what Lord Curzon was pleased to characterize as the 'corn and crows' of British autonomy in this land. The appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha to Your Lordship's Executive Council has been hailed with joy by all classes of people in this country. The recent appointments to the Executive Councils of Bombay and Madras, as well as the appointment of two Indians to the Secretary of State's Council and an Indian to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, have gone far to strengthen the feeling that Indians are regarded as much as equal subjects of His Majesty, the King-Emperor, as the British. But unless, my Lord, there are followed up by the adjustment of the services, the measures adopted will not go a long way to meet the just aspirations of the people."

The Public Service Commission in formulating its proposals point out "that the circumstances of the country and the social condition of the population change with extraordinary rapidity, and wholesale fixity in any arrangement of the kind is not to be hoped for." Your Lordship has noted, in your statesmanlike opening address on the 26th January last, how India

has shared in the general awakening of the Eastern world and "how important classes of the population are learning to realize their own position, to estimate for themselves their own intellectual capacities, and to compare their claims for an equality of citizenship with those of a ruling race." There is no doubt that there has been a rapid and wonderful change in the general outlook and aspirations of the people during the last few years. The time is come, if not long passed by, when it is necessary to re-examine the relationship of the services in the light of the altered conditions of the country and place them on a footing of equality, so that the members of the two services might feel that they are comrades animated by one single desire to administer the country for the welfare of its people. I would suggest, my Lord, that in any system that may be devised there should be such an interchange between the two services that the members of both may have equal facilities and equal opportunities to rise to the top of the service, and that the badge of inferiority should not be attached to the Provincial Service. It is only when they are placed in a position of equality, that there can be real mutual respect, and this will be a more potent cause for promoting friendly relations between the two services than all the social gatherings that may be conceived and all the palliatives suggested by the Demonstration Committee. I can hardly imagine that it is only when the Indian is respected in his own country and by his Government that the Colonel would never feel as a want to him.

"I submit, my Lord, that this reform is essential in the interests of economy as well, and it is a necessary complement of the scheme of reform which Your Lordship has before us now. Had the facilities of the present situation been due to the disadvantages felt on account of the privileged position which is assumed to the Europeans and the inferior status accorded to the Indians under the rules and regulations framed by the Government. I do not blame the members of the distinguished Indian Civil Service. Their whole-hearted devotion to duty, their marked ability, and their *esprit de corps* are worthy of admiration. We are concerned here more with the system and not with men, more with the unity and well-being of the Empire than with the interests and consciences of individuals. My Lord, you may spread national education throughout the country, as asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. You may establish a Central Technical Institute and Provincial Polytechnic Institutions in different provinces, as asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Mukherjee. You may send the country with irrigation works, as asked for by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai. But all these and many more like these will not remove discontent in the land, as long as the present discrimination continues. For if you teach the self-respect of a person, you teach that which he values more than life itself. My Lord, I have ventured to place this matter before Your Lordship, because I feel that as the proper solution of this question depends on the harmonious relation of Indian progress and the permission of British rule in this country.

"I am aware, my Lord, that this is a large question and has to be examined from several viewpoints. What I submit, my Lord, is that there are good grounds for looking into the matter of the justness and readjusting the administrative machinery, and I trust that the question will receive due consideration at the hands of Your Lordship's Government.

"I shall now say a few words about Provincial Societies which are doing so much mischief in the Presidency of Madras. I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew has given his warm support to the necessity for legislation to check the evil caused by these societies. The plan on which they are started is very simple. A few people join together and call themselves directors. Subscribers have to pay one rupee a year as well as an entrance fee from one to three rupees. Nearly half the amount collected each year is distributed among the subscribers, who have no voice in the management of the society. The directors receive generally about one-fourth of the amount of the subscriptions, and it is calculated that together with interest and layed profits, etc., the directors receive nearly two-thirds of the amount paid by the subscribers. The best placed before ignorance and poor people is that a lump sum of about Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 would be paid at one time to the persons on the death of the subscriber. There is no foundation practically as to the life that can be insured. The result is that old men and women are sought practically as to the life that can be insured. Some of the Societies had as many as ten to thirty thousand members. The Hon'ble Mr. Andrew has drawn the attention of the Council to the pamphlet published by Mr. M. Enochson, Esq., Chairman, Municipal Council, Rangoon, which gives a brief account of the movement. My Lord, I join with the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew in urging that legislation should be taken as early as possible. At present the strong arm of the law is impotent to reach those that deal in these matters. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnaswami Aiyar, presiding at the first Co-operative Conference at Salem on the 19th inst., pointed out that it was very difficult to bring these dealers in weak funds and converting themselves at the expense of poor people within the matter not only to check the evil but also if extend the protection of the law to those Societies started for the mutual benefit of the members and encourage the growth of Societies whose objects are similar to those of the Friendly Societies in the West. By bringing these Societies within the purview of the law, a small fee for registering them might be levied, and I don't say the Honourable the Finance Member will not deign to receive from this source a small addition to the Exchequer which is badly in need of funds.

"Before I conclude my talk, I associate myself with my Honourable colleagues in giving expression to our common regret that Your Lordship's term of office is but drawing to a close and pray that Your Lordship may be spared long for a career of greater usefulness in a higher sphere of activity in your native country."

"As to how the duty on silver will affect the action made by Hon'ble friends from Bombay has already spoken eloquently. On that aspect of the duty I do not wish to add anything more. But this duty on silver is likely to have effect on prices in India also, and this is what I wish to point out to the Council.

"My Lord, at present we have the good fortune of having a very good harvest; but in this country the price of agricultural products depends largely on the rains. How much the calculations of even so exalted an individual as the Finance Minister depend on rains has been pointed out to us by the Hon'ble Sir Guy Herbert Wilson. But suppose there is not enough rain next year or the year after next, will the prices of agricultural products remain unaffected by the new tax under those conditions? I fear not. Mr. Hastings in the House of Commons might state that the effect of enhanced duty on price had been extremely small. May we not point out that the time given to the observation of the phenomenon had been very small also? Later on there may be a different tale to tell. My apprehension is all the greater as even this tax has been levied with an idea to 'strengthening the basis of our revenues.'

"As to petroleum also, my Lord, I fear I am unable to agree with the Hon'ble the Finance Minister on looking upon it as an article of 'comparative luxury.' It has now become a necessity with the poorest people, who purchase it in small quantities. The vegetable oils that were formerly used by the people have now become too expensive for them owing to the great rise in price, which is one of the most marked features of the present day. A cheap and satisfactory illuminant is one of the greatest comforts of life, specially of a class who have no alternative to boast of. This tax will tell heavily upon them without I fear, doing corresponding good to the Burns oil industry. On these and other grounds I am told a tax on petroleum in the past had been rejected. Besides all this, my Lord, there is the general objection to indirect taxes. The subject has to pay a great deal more than the State receives. And when this applies to a necessity of life like light used by the very poorest of the poor, its significance is really very great. At this stage of the proceedings it would be useless to suggest other or more humble objects of taxation, if taxation is necessary. But, my Lord, may I be permitted to suggest another source of the Financial Statement the Government will be well placed to take in the levying of the representatives of the people; for, my Lord, the real basis of the taxation falls on us, and, in spite of all the trained skill and knowledge that the officials command, it is not human nature that they cannot realize the exact bearing of the evidence of a tax as well as those who have really to pay it. Your Lordship's vigils will be remembered always as the signs of reform, in spite of outward circumstances and in the face of great difficulties. But, my Lord, the people do not derive the full measure of the benevolence of your intentions till they are taken more into the counsel of the Government than is implied by being a member of even this distinguished assembly.

"Lastly, my Lord, I wish to say a few words on the condition of the United Provinces and their relation to the Supreme Government.

"From his place in the Council last year the Hon'ble Mr. Holmes, speaking as the Budget, pointed out that the United Provinces had been 'starved in the past', and although the Supreme Government had been somewhat more liberal since then, compared with the large amount of revenue raised in the province, the share allotted was not adequate to meet the wants. One of the principal causes of the deficit this year had been the large sum of money given by the Supreme Government to the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. My Lord, I do not grudge the sum allotted to the new province. But I only wish to point out that the United Provinces too have a claim on the generosity of the Government. For a long time the province had suffered greatly from plague and cholera. Famine had come in their wake last year. The need of sanitation was very great. Sir John Howell was alive to these needs and was doing all that could be done for the people. But his hands were tied up on all sides by the want of money.

"Technical attention, too, was greatly needed, and in this matter also the Lieutenant-Governor was fully alive to the situation, but here, too, his benevolent energies were crippled by the want of funds.

"My Lord, this is the first time in the history of India since the British connection that the representatives of the people have been allowed to discuss the Budget so freely, and in the spirit in which the reform has been initiated I have made bold to present to the Government what appeared to me to be the shortcomings. I have ventured to suggest also a small matter of further reform which to me seemed imperative. But before receiving my seat I wish to convey to the Government the sense of gratitude of the Yahoos of the Council I have the honour to represent for the great consideration shown by the reforms. Your name, my Lord, will henceforth be linked with those of Bentinck, Lawrence and Ripon, and be cherished in the grateful hearts of the Indian people, for whom Your Lordship has shown so generously and so well."

The Hon'ble KUTUBUDDIN AH KHAN said:—"My Lord, at the end of this session it is only appropriate to congratulate Your Excellency on the successful working of the first year of this reconstituted Council which Your Excellency's persistent foresight has created. Little did think it possible for human ingenuity to establish ideal conditions, but under the existing circumstances no better method could be devised to satisfy the aspirations of the educated Indians and to secure their co-operation in the administration of this country.

"The official members have displayed excellent spirit in accommodating themselves to the changed environment, and I am sure that I am giving expression to the unanimous opinion of my colleagues when I say that we are all anxious of the press courtesy and consideration lavishly displayed by them in their attitude towards non-official members.

"The privilege of moving resolutions has been fully exercised, and those resolutions which are useful for the country have been accepted by Government with unhesitating cordiality and willingness."

"The country is again grateful to Your Excellency for appointing two Indians to the Executive Council of their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Bombay."

"The different communities in India have come to accept of it, for I am sure they will get their proportionate share of these high offices in due course."

"My Lord, I beg to be allowed to make a few observations in connection with the Budget, and although several of the proposed measures have already been thoroughly discussed yet enough remains worth calling for remarks. It is a matter for regret that the first Council should have imposed new taxes on the people, and though I am sure the Hon'ble the Finance Member could not avoid the urgency of meeting the deficit by fresh taxation, yet I think he could have spared the petroleum, which is so commonly used by the poor in this country, by taxing some other luxury such as sugar or ready money. However I am sure that our ingenious Finance Member will soon announce that he no longer sees the necessity of continuing taxes on such necessities as are so daily passing the poor."

"My Lord, another point which claims attention is the rigorous treatment of the provinces to which I belong, I mean the Punjab. It is not for me to enter into details, for the actual members from my province will, I am sure, fully explain the situation; but I cannot refrain from saying that in certain departments more than half the revenue is appropriated by the Imperial Government and less than half left to the Punjab. Considering that the province is not a rich one, the Government of India could be reasonably expected to treat the Punjab more generously than is actually done. There are many reforms which cannot be initiated for want of funds, and it would be very fair if something more is left to the province to cope with the demand for improvement which is felt in all directions."

"My Lord, I must draw the attention of the Government of India to the recent enhancement of railway fares over most of the Indian railways. The tendency all over the world is to reduce the railway fares, but in India there have been a good many large figures. The sole justification is sought in the diminished railway receipts in recent years, but if this decreased income is still sufficient to ensure a decent percentage of profit on the capital outlay as the railway have recovered, surely there is no justification for the enhanced railway tariff."

"While I am about this subject I may as well invite the attention of the Government to the desirability of river bridges in the Punjab being thrown open to traffic free of charge. This measure has been made in the United Provinces and it is time it was extended to the Punjab also, particularly as some of the bridges there have already brought back a considerable proportion of the money spent on the construction of these bridges. I think a beginning may be made with the Jussaw Bridge at Delhi and the Ravi Bridge at Lahore."

"My Lord, there is one more point which I would bring to the notice of the Government of India, and it is the necessity of increasing the emoluments of the law-paid clerks and similar Government servants in Government offices in the Punjab, especially the offices which are subordinate to the Government of India, such as the Irrigation and Public Works Departments, Assistant General's Department, Railway and Postal employes."

"In view of the enormous rise in prices in the Punjab it is essential that something should be done for those men, who will greatly appreciate the benevolence of Government if their salaries in some measure are improved."

The Hon'ble Mr. Glyn said:—"Like the Hon'ble Mr. Patten I also desire to say a few words with reference to some remarks which fell from the Hon'ble the Finance Member in the course of the speech in which he introduced the Financial Statement on the 21st February last. When dealing on that occasion with the financial position of the various provinces the Hon'ble Sir Guy Thorneycroft Wilson gave the Council to understand that the situation of some of them—and amongst those he included Bombay—was not altogether promising. He went on to add, with special reference to Bombay, that the existing substantial balances were being somewhat rapidly diminished, and he uttered a note of warning as to the care which would have to be exercised to prevent the scale of increasing expenditure from settling into permanent excess over the normal resources."

"In respect of both these matters I desire to offer a brief explanation, and, first, as to the diminution of balances. It is of course true that for the year 1905-06 the Government of Bombay have estimated their expenditure at a figure which will involve the reduction of their balance from Rs. 76,84,000 to Rs. 69,87,000, that is, by nearly 10 lakhs."

"Thus, I admit, is no considerable sum, but in order to understand the bearing of this reduction on the general policy of Government in dealing with their balances it is necessary to see what the situation was a few years ago, and to compare it with the situation existing today."

"The balance at the beginning of 1905-06 was Rs. 76,72,531. The balance at the end of 1903-04 is reported to be Rs. 82,00,000, so that in six years the net diminution will have amounted to Rs. 15,84,000 only, that is to say, the balance will have been reduced at the rate of not much more than 2½ lakhs per annum on the average."

"In only one of the five years between 1903-04 and 1905-06 has there been a really large drain on the balance. That was in 1906-07, when it was reduced by 50 lakhs, of which it may be well roughly that half was spent on police reforms and half on education. In two of the years the balance was drawn on to a small extent, and in two no addition was made to it."

"On the whole then, and especially looking to the fact that in 1905-06 the sum of 50 lakhs was given to Bombay for the express purpose of expenditure on public works and other objects,

provision for which had fallen into arrears owing to the business, it will I think be agreed that the Government of Bombay have made only a very moderate start in their balance.

"I may add that the expected balance at the end of 1910-11 is more than three times the minimum permitted for the province.

"I come now to the Hon'ble the Finance Member's warning as to the need for taking care that the scale of recurring expenditure should not be allowed to exceed the annual revenue. Well, all I have to say about this is that the Government of Bombay are already fully alive to the necessity for care on this matter. It will be seen from the Budget estimate for 1910-11 that the figures of recurring expenditure have been rigorously kept down to the limit to which the revenue are expected to attain, which means that all the money taken from the balance is to be devoted entirely to meeting charges of a non-recurring nature. So much for the past and the present.

"It remains for me only to take upon myself the thankless task of the prophet and to say a few words about the future.

"It would be foolish to ignore the existence of the tendency foreshadowed in the warning of the Finance Member, a tendency fraught with very grave significance, which is asserting itself yearly with increasing force, and which it will be very difficult to hold in check much longer without running a serious risk of impairing the efficiency of our administration.

"I refer of course to the tendency for the growth of the demand for fresh but necessary expenditure to outstrip the actual expansion of the share of the ordinary revenues of the province which have been assigned to the Government of Bombay.

"The total expenditure has risen from 525 lakhs in 1905-06 to 658 lakhs in 1910-11, a rise of nearly 25 per cent in six years, during which time the means of income of the fund allotted from the Government of India has risen by about 18 per cent. Notwithstanding this very substantial increase we are still confronted with the considerable annually for further additional expenditure. I will spare the Council the details, but I say my dear friends are urgently required to improve the pay and organization of the subordinate establishments in both the Revenue and the Judicial Departments. Heavy expenditure has still to be incurred to complete the measures of reform recommended by the Public Commission and time to bring the Police up to a state of full efficiency, and large sums are required for education, especially primary education, as well as in many other departments.

"There is but little hope in these days of diminishing receipts from opium and of fresh taxation than further Imperial contributions will be made to Bombay, and it is most unlikely that there will be any such expansion of the share of the normal revenues assigned to us as will be in any way adequate to the new demands.

"It is then, gentlemen, if there is to be no revision of the terms of our settlement, one of two things must happen. Either it will become necessary to call a halt to the forward march of our administration as we shall have to come to the Government of India for power to acquire new sources of revenue by means of provincial and local taxation.

"I have very little doubt that the Hon'ble the Finance Member is already repining to himself the good old adage about cutting one's coat according to one's cloth, but it seems to me that in the life of the body politic, as in that of the human body, there comes a time when instead of endeavouring to cut your coat according to the dimensions of an obviously undersized piece of cloth it is the course of wisdom and of prudence to request that you may be supplied with a larger piece—a piece large enough indeed to allow of your fashioning from it without difficulty a garment of the additional amplitude required to answer to the growth and expansion of the body. The present however is not the time nor is this Council the place to enlarge upon the arguments which I have just put forward. This suggestion merits issues which are both important and complex, and I will, therefore, conclude these few remarks by saying only that it is in my view which I have little doubt it will be found necessary in the not far distant future to decide very seriously on this point."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gurne said:—"My Lord, I am sorry that it falls to my lot to address this Council on the Provincial assignment of Burma; I wish the circumstances were such as to render me speech from an assembly. I am conscious that the silence and privation of Burma are not interesting to a majority of the Hon'ble Members of this Council. Still this is the place and this is the time which have been recognized as suitable for representation of this kind; and perhaps Hon'ble Members from the more fortunate provinces may derive some pleasure from contemplating our misfortune. After all they have some interest in our tale of woe. Our hand is against them. They were equipped in the days 3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1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for technical education, we feel that Burma, with its increasing resources, and with the present comparatively small population, is being asked to pay more than its share. Those old established and powerful provinces with large populations and comparatively small resources are trying to obtain from the Central Government grants for their necessities, after being provided with their necessities.

"Now, I have mentioned our bad start as a reason why we should be treated with special favour, and I will mention two other reasons in support of the same argument. The first is the high yield of taxation in Burma, and the other is the high level of prices and wages obtaining in Burma. I find that the average yield of taxation per head in Burma was a lakh over Rs. 7 against less than one and a half rupee in Bengal and under Rs. 3 in Madras. That is for what are generally known as the principal heads of revenue; namely, land-revenue, stamps, forests, excise, income-tax and registration. Salt and customs are not included for either Burma or the other two provinces, because it is impossible to say how much of the revenue worked at the Custom Houses of Calcutta and Madras is borne by the populations of Bengal and the Madras Presidency. Then there are special taxes levied in Burma which are not levied in the other provinces, for instance, the opium-tax and the tax on fisheries and the darkened. The land-tenanted tax is an income-tax levied on the smallest income and is paid by agriculturists also. We do not prohibit cruelty at the high rate of taxation, but we think it gives our province a claim for a larger share of the yield.

"Now I turn to the question of high prices. I have not time to develop the statement, but the fact of the high cost of living in Burma is notorious and can be verified from any volume of statistics. It was only yesterday that I was informed that there would be a difference of about Rs. 100 a month in the establishment of a European officer between living in Burma and living in India and Calcutta combined. That perhaps will indicate to the Council the high level of wages and prices obtaining in Burma. Now it is not the higher officers of Government who get higher salaries in Burma. They get the same as the officers in Bengal, even some inferior get less. Not so the officers of the Provincial Services who get higher salaries in Burma. It is the labourers, the artists, the clerks and the members of the Upper and Lower Subordinate Services who have to get higher rates. We have a great deal of trouble in making up establishments as well as in Public Works. Not long ago we had first class Magistrates and Subordinate Officers drawing as little as Rs. 175 a month, and even now we employ officers of the Subordinate Civil Service on duties which in other provinces are assigned to Deputy Collectors or Revenue Assistant Commissioners.

"Now having established that Burma ought to be treated with special favour, let me demonstrate to the Council that it suffers the reverse. The present Provincial Settlement was based on the Budget figures for 1906-1907. But some of our estimates of revenue were raised on the ground that we had shown a tendency to under-estimate revenue, and some of our estimates of expenditure were lowered on the ground that we had shown a desire to over-estimate expenditure; in particular the grant for Public Works was cut down by over 35 lakhs. The fact is that we made strenuous efforts to place the Finance Department by accurate estimates of revenue, and we have been only too successful as the figures supplied by Mr. Martin to the Disputations Committee show. I will give the Council one instance. The figure for stamps in the Budget of 1906-1907 was 29½ lakhs. That was raised in the Provincial Settlement to 41 lakhs. We received 40 lakhs in 1907-1908. The figure was 38 lakhs for the next year and we expect to get 37 lakhs this year. For next year we estimate 38 lakhs. Now the settlement anticipated an increment of one and a half lakhs a year. We have not got that; we have not yet even reached the basic figure. Our estimate for land-revenue was wronged, but it was too sanguine, and in the two years 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 we have received 15 lakhs less than was anticipated. The result in the two years just mentioned is that on the revenue side we have received 46 lakhs less than was anticipated, and we have reduced our expenditure below what was anticipated by 7 lakhs. Now we know that at the beginning of the settlement our expenditure would exceed our income and we expected to reduce our growing balance of 22 lakhs, but we did not anticipate this enormous drop in revenue. When the Lieutenant-Governor discovered this drop he took immediate steps to check expenditure. He was not able to avoid the expenditure to which the province was committed in 1906-1908. But the total expenditure of the province has been reduced from 906 lakhs in 1907-1908 to 454 lakhs in the current year 1909-1910. We were blamed by the Hon'ble Finance Member for not proposing certain items of expenditure in 1908-1910. These items have been examined. It would take too long to put before the Council an explanation in respect of each of them, but be most of them the Local Administration has a sufficient answer. Some of these items we did postpone; in one case the Government of India declined to allow us to commence. But we value the good opinion of the Hon'ble Finance Member; if we could obtain some of his blessed sympathy, we might also obtain some of his blessed cash. Therefore when he criticises our proposals with the virtue of another province we feel moved to protest and to explanation. Now the fact is, my Lord, that the financial virtue of my province is of a very high order. In the years 1907 to 1909 we accumulated a store of surplus and Lord Curzon's Government gladly recognized that the Lieutenant-Governor was not led into extravagance and rewarded him by a very much less favourable settlement for the next five years. When this financial virtue went upon us we managed to close the year 1908-1909 with a balance of 10 lakhs and we budgeted to close the present year with 5 lakhs, but owing to sundry economies we now expect to close with not less than 18 lakhs.

"This is exclusive of any grant which may be made to the Bangalore Port improvement scheme. Now the Province of Bengal, which received some sympathy and a good deal of cash from the Hon'ble Finance Member, closed the year 1907-1908 with 7 lakhs; they managed to close the current year with nothing and now expect to close with 7 lakhs; and they are to receive 30 lakhs in addition from the Central Government. I submit to the Council that there is a more virtuous Province than Bengal and that we ought to have got back sympathy and cash. I suppose it is out of the question now that Burma should receive a grant. Of course a grant would be acceptable, but I quite agree with what has been said that grants do not go to the root of the evil. What we want is a revision of our assignments; 92 out of 600 lakhs of our income in 1905-1906 were due to a fixed assignment; that means that over one-fifth of our income is fixed and the same of course must be said of one-fifth of our expenditure. In the current year this condition is a little aggravated. The Central Government has thrown back on the Province of Burma a charge for certain subsidies. We have received Rs. 2,39,000 to cover them. This charge may increase; the fixed grant will not.

"Now there are three main reasons why we should obtain revision of our Provincial assignment. The first is that we are worse off than other Provinces; the second is that we must expenditure of a kind which is not met by other Provinces, or not to a like extent; and the third is that the present system has grown by degrees and without due deliberation.

"Madras, which is a fortunate Province, has a more fixed assignment and other Provinces started their Provincial settlements with fixed assignments of 5, 7 and 8 lakhs respectively. The fixed assignments have grown since owing to growth in income, police, education and sanitation, but such are they near our prospects.

"Then we spend a considerable sum—65 lakhs—on military police which reduces the army and defends our frontier. Our land revenue expenditure is bound to increase rapidly. We have to give us rates for every tax collected and we have to increase from time to time the number of revenue surveys. The Government of India were asked to share this expenditure, but they said it was of an administrative character. Well—24 lakhs out of 30 are of an administrative character. 22 lakhs are spent on direct collection, 8 lakhs on survey and settlement; 14 lakhs on supplementary survey and land record services, which in our system are intimately connected with the expenditure of the revenue.

"The third point is that the system came about by degrees. The original figure of fixed assignment in the first stage of the discussion was 65 lakhs. Then the estimate of growing revenue dropped by 18 lakhs and political expenditure of 2 lakhs was added and then there were some minor adjustments, and the result was that the figure fixed was 50 lakhs. It has grown a little since and now stands at 90 lakhs. We say that the circumstances have changed; that other Provinces, and particularly Madras, have got a revision of assignment, and we appeal to the Government of India for a revision of ours. My Government quite understands the mischievous of the Hon'ble Finance Member to interfere with arrangements concluded before his arrival, but when the circumstances have changed, when it can be shown that a state of affairs has arisen which was never contemplated, that the expenditure must grow faster than the revenue, then I think it will be admitted that a case has been made out for a revision of assignment and we beg that the Finance Member will give us some hope of a revision of the assignments in the early future."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarawannamurti then said:—"My Lord, it is a matter of thankfulness—on the principle of being thankful even for small favours—that the Government modified their first proposals relating to the stamp-duty which, if passed in their original form, would have seriously affected the exchange banks. But while grateful for this, it is in me a matter of substance regret that the Government did not see their way to modify their proposals in regard to the levy of the impost on silver and petroleum. It may be that, in due course, the conditions brought about by the raising of the duty on silver may be able to adjust themselves, but it is certain that at present, and perhaps for some years to come, it will seriously affect our cotton-industry. As for the enhanced duty on petroleum, Indian opinion is well known to me, and it is supported on this point by some of the leading organs of Anglo-Indian public opinion, that the rise in the cost of this kerosene will necessarily but hard the poorest classes in the country; and with the greatest deference to the Hon'ble the Finance Member, I feel bound to dissent to his insistence of petroleum among 'articles of compensative luxury' which he very properly proposed to tax. It is regrettable that the Government did not see eye to eye with the majority of the non-official members of the Council as to the desirability of relaxing the import-duty on sugar and levying an export-duty on jute, the principal staple of West Bengal, to meet the requirements of which province a portion of the additional taxations was alleged to have been necessary. Duties on sugar and jute would have brought in a substantial sum, and would have been much less unpopular than those on silver or petroleum. I earnestly hope that the Government will take the first favourable opportunity to reach the enhanced duty on petroleum. In connection with the new duties, we have learnt with considerable apprehension that efforts are being made by some members of the House of Commons to induce the Secretary of State to take from the hands of the Indian Government to impose an excise-duty on Indian tobacco to counteract the import-duty. My Lord, I earnestly hope that Your Excellency's Government will not yield to any pressure from the House Government. The import-duty levied on tobacco is admittedly for revenue purposes and it is not at all of a protective character. It is bad enough, in all conscience, that an excise-duty is imposed on the products of a native soil, but an excise-duty on indigenous tobacco would be so invidious that I am not surprised to find that even some of the Anglo-Indian papers have begun to enter emphatic protest against the suggestion.

The Home Government has already forced the Government of India to relinquish the opium-revenue in order, as Lord Morley is reported to have said, 'to satisfy British righteousness as the cost of Indian revenue.' I trust it is not too much to hope that no further pressure will be brought on Your Excellency's Government to impose an excise-duty on our tobacco.

My Lord, I would like to say a few words on the question of Provincial Finance, with reference to the remarks of the Hon'ble the Finance Member that 'the finances of the provinces is a subject which has recently assumed an exalted position in the Government of India.' Sir Guy Fickwood Wilson gave the Provincial Governments excellent advice when he asked them 'to confine their expenditure within the limits of their resources.' But then, though a Commissioner desirous to be wished for, is not very easy for the Provincial Governments to attain, with all their efforts to meet with the wishes of the Government of India, as expressed by the Finance Member, when he asked them 'to curtail their expenditure and to adopt it to their actual resources.' I shall be very sorry indeed, and would never forgive myself, were I to do any injustice to so considerate and sympathetic a Finance Member as the Hon'ble Sir Guy Wilson; but it seems to me—unless I am greatly mistaken—that the sum and substance of his appeal to the Provincial Governments comes to this, that they are to carry on the administration of their respective provinces, as best they can, with the funds at their disposal—funds admittedly insufficient to meet their growing needs and requirements, and the only result of which would be indefinitely postponing works of public utility and sheltering measures of reform calculated to benefit the people. In recent years, as more than one occasion, the view that the Provincial Governments—some of them at any rate—were seriously handicapped for want of adequate funds to cope with their requirements, has been pressed in this Council, by not only non-official but also, I believe, by some of the official members, and there is almost a consensus of opinion amongst educated Indians that unless the Government of India would place at the disposal of the Provincial Governments more money than what is available to them at present, it would be impossible for the latter to carry out measures urgently wanted in the interest of the people committed to their charge. And the Provincial Government which is perhaps most seriously handicapped for want of funds is that of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

To my mind, my Lord, there is hardly a question in which the people are more deeply interested than in that of provincial finance, for larger funds at the disposal of the Local Governments mean direct and tangible benefit to the people of the various provinces, whereas the curtailment of expenditure by them—so keenly desired by the Hon'ble the Finance Member—is painful, I fear, only at the cost of useful public works and beneficial schemes of reform. So long therefore as the Imperial Government will continue to claim the lion's share of the revenues raised by the Provincial Governments, there is very little chance of improvement in the condition of the people, and the administration of the provinces can hardly make any satisfactory progress. The policy of the Imperial Government is so costly and such large funds are required for some of its spending departments that it has all along had to appropriate to its various branches of the improvements effected by the Provincial Governments, and some of the members of the Council may remember the complaint of the late Sir Alexander Mackenzie about the Imperial Government's shunting the provincial sheep and leaving it shivering in the cold.

But even from this aspect of the question, there is another to which I may beguick the attention of the Council. This is the question of the want of an uniform plan on which the present system of provincial settlements is based. Taking for this purpose the figures of the year 1908-9 as given in the 'Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India' for that year—the last for which the accounts are available—we find that the percentage of revenues appropriated by the Imperial Government ranges from 50 per cent. in the Central Provinces and Berar to over 44 per cent. in the United Provinces and over 45 per cent. in Madras. In the above calculation I have left out of consideration the revenues derived from customs, salt, opium and tributes from Indian States, as, though the two former are essentially included in the revenues collected in particular provinces, their weight falls over the whole country, while the two latter are not paid by the people. Leaving these four sources of revenue out of consideration and confining ourselves to the major funds, we arrive at the following results:—

Name of Province.	Total Revenues.	Provincial share.	Imperial share.	Percentage of Imperial to Provincial.
Central Provinces and Berar	551,89,428	56,25,262	495,64,166	30
Bombay	777,65,500	6,00,912	771,64,588	21.8
Burma	2,37,35,551	4,65,556	2,32,69,995	25
Coastal Provinces	7,15,51,815	4,05,37,185	3,10,14,630	27
The Punjab	5,15,41,116	8,59,17,257	4,26,23,859	29
United Provinces and Agra and Oudh	6,11,32,385	3,55,55,058	2,55,77,327	40.8
Madras	9,05,41,476	4,00,35,718	5,05,05,758	44.4
	50,55,56,285	5,19,15,812	45,36,40,473	45.2

Out of a total revenue of nearly three crores in the Central Provinces and Berar the Bombay Government takes 21.8 per cent. or 22 lakhs and a half, or 39 per cent. of the whole. In Burma, out of a total revenue of over 7½ crores, the Imperial Government takes nearly 2½ crores, or 31.5 per cent. of the whole. In Madras, out of a total revenue of nearly 9½ crores, the

Imperial Government takes just a little over 8½ crores or 30 per cent. of the whole. In the Lower Provinces, out of a total revenue of a little over 7½ crores, the Imperial Government takes nearly 2½ crores, or 32 per cent. of the whole. In the Punjab, out of a total revenue of nearly 24 crores, the Imperial Government takes a little over 1½ crores or 23 per cent. of the whole. In Eastern Bengal and Assam, out of a total revenue of nearly 4½ crores, the Imperial Government takes nearly 1½ crores, or 40½ per cent. of the whole. In the United Provinces, out of a total revenue of 18½ crores, the Imperial Government takes a little over 4 crores or 44½ per cent. of the whole. In Madras, out of a total revenue of nearly 10 crores, the Imperial Government takes nearly 4½ crores or 45 per cent. of the whole.

My Lord, the remedy brought out by the above statement is too needed, and though there might be good reasons for it, yet, I confess, that to this average person, the system seems to be more or less arbitrary. I trust I am not asking too much in expressing the hope that the Government of India will be able in due season to see their way to so adjust their financial relations with the Provincial Governments as to leave them not less than two-thirds of the revenues raised in the provinces. At present only two of the provinces, namely, the Central Provinces and Berar and Bombay, have at their disposal two-thirds, or rather a little over two-thirds, of their revenues; all the other provinces are left under restrictions by the Imperial Government in a larger measure, the percentage being the highest in case of the United Provinces and Madras. If the Government of India could only bring themselves to limit their demands to one-third of the revenues raised in the provinces, it would mean a substantial relief to our larger provinces and but a slight strain to the resources of the Central Provinces and Bombay, which at present retain just a little over two-thirds. It will no doubt be said that any such adjustment will materially cripple the resources of the Government of India, but surely when the Provincial Governments are being called upon to practice retrenchment and economy, and to mitigate future difficulties by curbing the excess of the uncontrolled growth of expenditures and by sharply checking them, it is not too much to expect that the Government of India will not be content with merely obtaining proceeds to the Provincial Governments but will set an example to them 'by examining the causes of the unwholesome growth' of their own expenditures, which has been going up at an alarming rate during recent years 'and the steady growth of which', the Finance Minister has told us, he views 'with grave anxiety.' Retrenchment and economy might well begin with the Government of India, and as a case of practice by the Imperial Government will be certainly better than a ton of precepts to the Provincial Governments. It is not necessary for me to deal here with the specific proposals to reduce the expenditure of Government of India, as they have been made from time to time, by Indian public men both in and outside the Council, and they merit careful consideration at the hands of the Government.

My Lord, the broad outlines of the economic conditions of India are such that he who runs may read. A very poor country—one of the poorest in the world—has to sustain the fabric of a very costly system of administration, the revenue and expenditure of which at best balance in average years, even if—as in the forthcoming year—an additional taxation is necessary in several times to avoid a deficit. The incidence of taxation—relative to the tax-paying capacity of the people—is at a high level, and which cannot be relaxed except by inflicting upon them, some kind of privation of even the necessities of life—as in the case, for instance, of the advanced duty on petroleum. Of the revenues raised, comparatively speaking, a much smaller sum than is absolutely necessary is left at the disposal of the Provincial Governments for expenditure on such works of public utility and beneficent measures as are indispensable for raising the material and moral condition of the people: while by far the larger proportion of the revenues is spent on the army, which alone absorbs more than the total land-revenues, and on other departments. At the same time, we are faced by the enormous 'though small in amount of the retrospective power of India, it is difficult to overstate the importance of the present financial position of the country, specially in view of the threatened extinction of the opium-revenue. With the new deposits recently issued, we have reached the farthest limits of taxation, while our growing requirements, specially for education and sanitation, will make a heavier demand in future on the Finance Minister's resources. These broad facts of our economic condition have got to be grappled with in such a way as will redound to the prosperity of the people, without a sacrifice of efficiency in administration. I have no doubt that Your Excellency's Government, which has time and again for the progress of the Indian people, will not fail to devise schemes which will meet with the requirements of the situation. In the meantime, I earnestly hope that the Government will devote a substantial portion of the surplus in two such beneficent objects as education and sanitation, which are the crying needs of the country. Each a response on the part of Your Excellency's Government to the appeals of the Indian members of the Council, who have pressed the Government to be generous in expenditures under these two heads, will not only create their gratitude but of the educated Indian community throughout the Empire."

The Hon'ble Sir James Davis said:—My Lord, I rise to say a few words regarding the characteristics of the Budget for the year 1916-17.

"As a member of the Committee embodied in the Budget suggest to me the term 'show down' or 'padding'. It will, I think, produce the minimum of revenue with the maximum of disbursement and thereby it is a number of directions. If there was any real economy for advanced taxation, it would, I think, have been much better to increase the import-duties generally, by, say, 1 per cent., which would, I am, yield something like Rs. 1½ crores."

"The stamp-duty so modified will bring in a small amount, and I wish Government had seen their way to omit it entirely. The revenue is to be derived from it will, I think, be found to

be *de facto* commensurate with the *anywhere* raised. If, in the place of this duty, Government would make compulsory the regulation of transfers of shares, the effect would be not only to acquire a substantial sum in revenue without friction, but to institute a system greatly respected in several parts of India.

"The silver-duty has awakened serious anxiety about India's trade with the silver-using countries.

"The tobacco-duty I admit was justifiable, but I see it has evoked a singularly unfortunate suggestion as coming from England—that of an excise-duty upon Indian opium. I currently have that notion will be speedily done at once for the discussion of a project that is sinister both in nature and origin, and, as I believe, quite impracticable in maintaining a staff capable of collecting the excise.

"I must advert again to the silver-duty, and with the intention of repeating what I said on a previous occasion but because it seems to me important to send to the country one or two arguments that are fallacious to a dangerous degree. One of these is the contention that the large extent of India's imports of silver proves that the business is very profitable. I assert, on the contrary, that it is precisely the enormous volume of India's imports of silver that validates the market and keeps profit on a single operation at a moderate level. This is in accordance not only with theory but with practice. The price of silver is ruled by the London and New York markets, and its price in India follows the Home rates closely. I see that it has been stated that the effect of the reduction of this duty in the world's price of silver must be small. I do not know on what figure the estimate was based. I find however that the world's production of silver is some 174,000,000 ounces on the average of the 5 years ending 1905-06, and that in the same years India imported nearly 201,500,000 ounces per annum or about 68 per cent. of the total. It seems clear that if, as is argued, the effect of reduced duty is to raise the value of silver as a store of value, uncoined silver hoards must appreciate and further hoarding be for a time discouraged. By my reckoning, India should under such conditions only take about 51 per cent. of the world's silver instead of 68 per cent. I make no prognostication as to the decline likely to appear in the world's price, but, I do not doubt, the decline will be sufficient to be felt in our trade with the silver-using countries.

"I do not propose to recapitulate the tortuous under which the Indian cotton-industry is suffering at this time, but I am sorry that there was not on the Government side a more frank admission of the reality of the frank burden to be imposed by the new silver duty on the trade with the Farther East. It may be worth while to give one or two figures that show how that important branch of the trade is already being impaired. It should be borne in mind that formerly Japan was amongst one of our best customers, and in 1888-89 she took from us more than 24 million pounds of yarn. Now she takes none, but takes instead, large quantities of raw cotton, thereby raising the price of our raw material while lowering the price of her finished products in the Chinese market. The largest quantity of raw cotton shipped to Japan in a single year was 2,346,293 cwt. in 1901-02. But in the eleven months of the current year 1906-07 no less than 2,274,400 cwt. have been shipped. In the face of these facts and of the increasing animosity and enmities in the Chinese spinning-industry it is vain to pretend that India's trade with the Farther East is in a position to stand any superfluous handicap whatever, and I know injury to India's cotton-industry from duties that have now been imposed.

"My practical knowledge of the opium trade may perhaps be accepted as showing in some measure for the fact that I am personally interested in it. It may perhaps be asked at this time to suggest a doubt as to the expediency of the abolition of this trade at the expense of the Indian taxpayer who will before long have to make good a lost opium-revenue of five or six crores of rupees annually, while the balance of trade will be weakened by a shrinkage of some ten crores in India's export.

"I have already asserted that the estimated price of Rs. 1,750 per chest for next year is too low. The first sale in the new financial year takes place in a week. I prophesy that it will bring in about thirty lakhs in excess of the estimate for that month. At the end of the year, if no change be made in the programme, there will be an excess on this account amounting to not less than 34 crores. This is more than double the Budget deficit, and I hope that this excess will not be presumed to go as a windfall of an entirely unexpected kind and be expended in the manner commonly associated with windfalls.

"It is accepted that China has greatly restricted opium collection. But China is notoriously going through a process of weakening which demands money. Opium cultivation is a possible source of revenue. Is it certain that all Chinese Finance Ministers will be able to resist temptation? We know that it is not; and if one should fall, what will be the result? India will have sacrificed a large revenue, China will enjoy it in her place. And the position of the user of opium in the Far East will be as at present. For this reason I urge that under any further international agreement that may be concluded the continued abstinence of India from engaging in the opium trade should be made contingent on the perpetual abstinence of China. This will not only secure to India the right to protect herself in the event of a backsliding on the part of China, but it will pretty nearly ensure the furtherance of those philanthropic aims for which we have to pay so dearly.

"Turning to the question of the Gold Standard Reserve, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister in his speech of the 29th February 1910 said:—

"The whole of our exchange profits without reservation will be paid into the Gold Standard Reserve until such time as the gold debt by us, in that Reserve and in the Paper Currency Reserve combined, reaches the figure of 425 millions sterling."

(1) When referring to the 'gold held by us' does Government mean only 'gold coin and bullion' or 'gold securities and gold coin and bullion'?

(2) For fixing the limit, if any, up to which profits on coinage must be credited to the Gold Standard Reserve, I deprecate the combination of the Gold Standard Reserve, with the Paper Currency Reserve or with any other Reserve.

"Gold in the Gold Standard Reserve is the true Reserve, whereas gold in the Paper Currency Reserve resembles rather working capital, as part of the security for currency notes in circulation.

"Suppose at a given date Government decided to give an order to buy silver and coin rupees.

"Suppose at that date the gold in the Gold Standard Reserve and Paper Currency Reserve together exceeded £10 millions.

"Under the new scheme the profit on the coinage of the said rupees need not be credited to the Gold Standard Reserve, no matter how large a proportion of the said £10 millions be held in the Paper Currency Reserve.

"Suppose the proportion to be £15 millions in the Gold Standard Reserve, £10 millions in the Paper Currency Reserve.

"Supposing also that the year following the said order for coinage were a bad one, it might conceivably happen that the £10 millions of gold would leave the Paper Currency Reserve and the total gold would thus be reduced to £15 millions.

"And if the next year were good and the gold came back again Government might again give an order for coinage, the profit on which would not be credited to the Gold Standard Reserve.

"Thus it might happen over a series of cycles of good and bad years that no further additions from coinage profits were made to the Gold Standard Reserve, which would remain at £15 millions, in spite of Government's increased liability in respect to the fresh rupees issued during that period.

"Therefore in that case the true reserve would be in my opinion only £15 millions, not £25 millions, whereas £25 millions appear to be none too much as a minimum true reserve.

"Consequently I think the limit, if any, should be fixed only for the gold in the Gold Standard Reserve, quite irrespective of the gold in Paper Currency Reserve or in any other Reserve."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kewon said:—"I wish to say a few words about our Currency policy, more especially with reference to the Gold Standard Reserve. I am grateful to the Hon'ble Sir Bannockburn for giving me an opening on the subject, for otherwise it would have been difficult to break the traditional practice by which Government makes its statement of Currency progress once a year and then stands to be shot at for the rest of the twelve months. But the Spring this year has been particularly active, the air has generally been indifferent, but all sorts of bullets have been sent,—not always in accord with the General Convention! I have collected a few specimens which may interest the Council. To our old and valued critic, Mr. Webb of Karachi, I need only refer very briefly. He hits hard, and he generally hits fairly, but his recent catalogue of our 44 deadly sins is currency was a volley that went in my humble opinion, a little wide of the mark. There is, however, a dash more legitimate against Mr. Munro Freeman. In a long series of attacks which he has suffered over the space of three centuries, he has accused our Currency policy, among other gentle arts, of the following—abolishing the Boudhists, fanning, poisoning, starving, and wounding men—slaying, in which he, or one of his disciples, has thrown in the sword in India, Burma and the Dependencies. Thus Mr. Munro Freeman, fresh from the Far West. It would be very wrong and unchristian of this, if it were not so ludicrous, so laughably erroneous. The Hon'ble Sir Bannockburn also comes from the west, but he has dealt with us very tenderly today.

"What our more temperate and thoughtful critics generally urge is the complaint that we are not sufficiently steadfast in our Currency policy and that we allow our Gold Reserve, which is the backbone of our Currency, to be manipulated too largely in the interest of the London market. In developing their indictment, they lay stress on three main points:—

- (1) that our Reserve is not big enough,
- (2) that it is not held in India, and
- (3) that it is not held in solid gold.

"I should like to say a few words on these charges: I will try to show that there is another side to each of these questions, a side of which we never seem to hear very much, and that I shall leave it to the Council to form their own judgment on the points at issue.

"On the first charge, we are told that the Reserve should be allowed to grow to a much more imposing figure than any that has yet been seen. The Hon'ble Finance Member explained in

his speech introducing the Financial Statement that we mean to accumulate gold up to 25 millions before we divert any of our exchange profits to other purposes. Our critics say that 25 millions indicates an altogether imperfect recognition of our difficulties. Well, does it? In theory, we ought to accumulate gold enough to ensure the convertibility of all the rupees in circulation. How much that would be, is difficult to say—probably about 100 millions; a much higher figure if we include hoardings and rupees which are in other ways out of circulation. Anyhow we may take the figure as somewhere between 150 and 200 millions sterling, and of course that figure has only got to be named to show how much room there is for difference of opinion as to the exact amount that we should put into our Reserves. As a matter of practice, we know that no substantial fraction of the total circulated is ever likely to be called upon. Rupees are not like bank notes: you cannot exchange every rupee being collected in hoards, as people collect their notes for a run on a bank, and hurried off to our Currency notes to be exchanged for gold. The whole life of the country would be paralysed. I need not labour the point. But I go further and say we could hardly conceive any substantial part of the circulation suddenly being thrown upon our hands. There is a natural limit to the possible drain on our gold. Everything which tends to contract the circulation also tends to make further contraction more difficult. Discount rates are affected, prices of imports rise, imports are checked and exports encouraged, and so more currency is wanted again and equilibrium is gradually restored. If we can weather this process with our Reserves, then our Reserves is strong enough for practical purposes. In 1901-2 we had 8 millions enough to keep our system afloat. The test was not so severe as can be easily imagined, but if we build up 25 millions, and if the Secretary of State consents—as he has done—to make the whole of it readily available at need, and if he is prepared, should the worst come to the worst—as I have every hope he would be—to supplement our Reserves, if needed, by gold borrowings—then I would ask the Council if they are much wrong with the 25 millions standard, not in theory but as a working business proposition.

"But in the second place, we are asked, why not hold our Reserves in India? Every sovereign that we now hold in London should be realised and shipped out here, to be kept in our currency vaults in Calcutta. Well, Sir, I have used every endeavour to get at the foundation of this belief. I have discussed with all sorts and conditions of men and I have had to come to the conclusion that it is a very largely sentimental. It would be very wrong to deny sentiment. Even in the money market, sentiment exercises a great deal more influence than we often imagine. But I do not think it comes as through this problem. The gold, say our critics, belongs to India, and we should have it in our own land. Its mere presence would give people a confidence in the reality of our Gold Standard which no amount of published accounts can give, and we could always stop a slump in exchange by opening our vaults and pouring out our gold.

"Now, the other side to this question is this. We do keep a supply of gold in India—nearly 6 millions today—and we are ready to hand it out in support of exchange when the people are generally willing to take it into circulation as a substitute for silver. But when a slump in exchange threatens, what is really wanted is gold for export; and instead of giving the trade gold in Calcutta which they will have all the trouble, expense and delay of shipping to London, it is not much easier and in every way more satisfactory to give them an order on London, where they will find the gold already deposited for them, ready for immediate use at the rates where it is wanted and where a fall in exchange can be most effectively countered. That is what we arrange, and I think the practical considerations far outweigh the sentimental.

"Thirdly—and this is the chief objection against us—the Reserves should be kept in solid gold, and not invested. Its investment, we are accused, is simply a device to gratify the City, who make a convenience of our gold and drive India's interests to the wall. There is too short to give you the other side of this story so fully as I should like. But I would only ask you to remember this. It is in London that we raise practically all our loans for our railways and our estate, it is from London that our commerce and industry draw the funds which are necessary to their development; London is the clearing house of our trade with the world. We have no wish to feed the speculation in Theognoston Street, but we must walk carefully when there is any danger of disturbing the steel gold market of the world, or of creating or suggesting any gold shortage which will cast on Indian finance as surely as the day follows the night. I do not think that any one will question the skill with which the Secretary of State and his advisers have handled our sterling loans and all the complicated problems of our remittances between England and India. I think that we should give these credit for equal skill, and for an equally efficient watch over India's interests, in their custody of our Gold Reserves. I must now end. We have passed through many changes in Currency policy and made not a few mistakes. But the broad lines of our action and our objects are clear and unchangeable, and there has been no great or fundamental sacrifice of soundness in progress towards our ideal. Since the Fowler Commission that progress has been real and unbroken. There is still one great step forward before the ideal can be reached. We have linked India with the golden countries of the world, we have reached a gold exchange standard, which we are steadily developing and improving. The next and final step was a true gold currency. That, I have every hope, will come in time, but we cannot force it. The backwardness of our banking arrangements, the habits and suspicion of the people, the infancy of co-operation, all stand in the way. But the final step will come when the country is ripe for it. I trust that will not long be delayed; for when it comes, it will obliterate all the systems, all the inconsistencies, all the artificialities of our present position. In the meanwhile I would ask our critics to continue to help us with their advice, and to assist us

in carrying out the development of the policy, not on grounds of theory, not in an economic vacuum, so to speak, but in touch with the realities of business and the wide interests of Indian finance.

"I cannot sit down without acknowledging the compliment which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has paid me in today's debate. The Hon'ble gentleman has reminded me that he is a veteran in some way or other, so far, I would like to express the admiration which we newcomers feel for the high influence which the veteran so clearly exercises and for the high level to which he has raised the debate in this Chamber. When therefore the veteran attends his biggest war horse and enters out his longest spear, to tilt at one of the newest of his colleagues, I take it as a true compliment.

"But in his onslaught the veteran has made free use of a very old trick, the one of the red herring. On the occasion to which Mr. Gokhale refers he had accused the Council that our estimates of revenue for next year are under the mark; and he took up his argument on the conviction that our Budget office is likely to give us at least Rs. 250 a short more than we ask in the Budget, i.e., our revenue forecast is really some 50 lakhs short of what we are certain to get under the best of luck. In answering Mr. Gokhale, I made a casual opening remark about the unusual character of his argument, and then went on to say that even if he was right in his opinion estimate, we should have been very impudent to budget for and spend an abnormal receipt of that nature. With Your Lordship's permission, I will quote exactly what I said. It was this—

"If the receipts from opium in the near future should rise far beyond our expectations as the result of an artificial market, let us treat this extra as a windfall. That is virtually what we have done this year. It is what I hope the Government would be prepared to consider should similar windfalls recur. I have no desire and no authority to commit the Government in this matter in any way; but if the market should happen to yield the extra 50 lakhs which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale hopes for, I trust that the money will not be spent in running expenditure which will only increase our difficulties hereafter, but will be in some way reserved for special purposes which we have been unable to provide for in the budget now before the Council."

"Now, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has taken my innocent opening casual remark as his red herring and dragged it across the trail of the whole question of the opium revenue. For what does he propose today? He advises Government to fix a descending scale of revenue from opium so as to discount the inevitable fall, and he then argues that any revenue which we may get from the artificial price now rising should be not spent outside the ordinary expenditure of the year, for some beneficent purpose. In what respect does this differ from the suggestion which I made on the 4th of March, and what has become of the Hon'ble gentleman's objections on our order-estimates? I am aware that the descending scale of revenue which he advises has already been framed in the Finance Department, and that his views are welcomed as strong support of the course which some of us would like the Government of India to follow. He and I are on the same trail, and I hope that he will now bury the red herring."

The Hon'ble KARNATAK SHI RAJESHI PRASAD said:—"My Lord, before offering any remarks on any of the points that have been under discussion during the present Budget debate, I venture to say a few words regarding the peace and comfort we are enjoying under the just and benign rule of the British Government. To summarize the advantages and improvements of the last forty years is no easy task, and one which will fill volumes. But I may be allowed to refer to a few matters which are none the less important—I mean the participation of the educated Indians in the administration of the country. The number of Indians appointed to the most important posts in all the Departments of Government is daily on the increase, and this is a state of affairs that cannot but fill the hearts of all Indians with feelings of gratitude and thankfulness. The increased outlay on railways is not without its advantages, when we consider the facilities it communicates and the opening up of undeveloped areas. Similarly, the beneficial effects of irrigation are boundless. The activities of Government in various other directions afford ample scope for satisfaction. The freedom of speech and the opportunities for a full discussion of public affairs in the enlarged Councils are boons which cannot be forgotten."

"Turning to the points in the present debate, there is one to which I attach particular importance, namely, the general state of education in this country. I think that the present system is one which requires overhauling; though there has been a great deal of discussion on introducing free primary education into the country, yet the want of free instruction and the exchange of ideas between teachers and students appears to me to be a point which requires early attention. Another defect is that the boys enter into political discussions too early, when they have hardly any definite aims and objects. It is in this matter on which Indian parents whose all things, as well as the teachers, should exercise their influence, and even this should be kept the boys away from politics. A system of education on a rational basis, which will afford ample opportunities for free intercourse between the teachers and the students, cannot but be productive of excellent results, and I trust the Government will see fit to take steps towards the achievement of this object."

The Hon'ble BANS KRISHNACHANDRA NATH BHATT said:—"My Lord, the one noticeable feature about the Budget is the imposition of new taxes following years of exemption. Mr. Bhandal the

His Honour the Finance Member describes this situation to the strikingly apian revenue and to the increasing cost of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. As regards this apian revenue the challenge was thrown years ago. I was, my Lord, that this increasing cost of the Eastern Bengal province had also been foreseen. Unintentionally, buried in large surpluses, the Government in those days were unable to see into the future. Lord Curzon was pleased to see that the reorganization would cost India eight lakhs of rupees a year, and His Lordship, with his characteristic eloquence said that that would be a very light cost for the innumerable blessings that the new province would reap. My Lord, light cost indeed! Those innumerable blessings have cost us innocent lives of men and women, they have cost us very expensive legislation, one after another, they have compelled our Ministers to travel to Austria and Russia for precedents in the administration of British territory, they have cost us, my Lord, what we were all able to spare—the good relationship which ought to exist between the ruler and the ruled.

"My Lord, the Finance Member has said that we are abandoning to East Bengal £285,000 net of expenditure and we are making a cancellation of the overdraft in regard to, opium and paying the Government of East Bengal on a substantial basis by giving it a substantial cash balance of 12 lakhs. The Finance Member makes a present of another £244,000. Roughly they come up to about 80 lakhs or a little more. If that were all, if we took that these 80 lakhs would meet the demands of East Bengal, something might be said. But we have recently had before us the Financial Statement which the Hon'ble Mr. Kitchener at that province has placed before the country. He says that the Government of India have undertaken to pay the charges of the Port of Chittagong. He has also indicated five large schemes of administration—very big schemes, indeed, my Lord, which he knows are impossible and which he says the Government of India have undertaken to finance out of its resources.

"I do not set these surpluses, they have vanished like the proffered millions, and I do not see how maintenance may be found for the discarded hoarding of Lord Curzon. We have taxed petroleum, a poorer remedy, notwithstanding what has been said, to the people of India. I have no doubt that the peasant of India will follow the suggestions of the Finance Member and to save his oil will practice the good old maxim of 'early to bed and early to rise,' but he will be a sadder, if a wiser, man. Lord Curzon gave us an assurance when he launched forth this scheme of the partition of Bengal—monstrous as he was pleased to call it—guarantee the assurance that the cost would be light and the benefits would be great. He had also said that the cost of keeping this reorganized machinery would only be about 8 or 9 lakhs of rupees. In answer to a question of mine it has been stated that more than a crore of rupees has been spent in these last five years for keeping this reorganized administrative machinery. Lord Curzon was its great leader: he pointed out to the Secretary of State that if these were given these troublesome agitators who were fighting against the partition would carry on the agitation, and he urged upon the Secretary of State to concentrate the resources of partition as soon as he could, with the least possible delay, as Lord Curzon expressed himself, and the result was that the Government of East Bengal was held under curfew and in borrowed houses for a long time. All these were pointed out in a memorial to which I am glad to find amongst the signatures were my Honourable colleagues, the Raja Bahadur of Diglipur and Mahabir Singh Shastri, pointing out the heavy outlay which the new province would entail upon the resources of the country. To all these considerations Lord Curzon like the proverbial advice that 'stepeth her car, which will not hearken to the voice of the chamber, even he ever so wisely,' turned a deaf ear. The cost of administration has risen from 5 lakhs before the partition to 13 lakhs today. The cost of inspection on education has risen 5 lakhs before the partition to 10 lakhs; there has been a large increase in the cost of police administration. My Lord, hard to find, there has been an increase in the cost of education, for boarding, for feeding, for expanding the mind of the youth of East Bengal, and increased cost in police for putting that mind under fetters. My Lord, in all this cost not a single rupee has been taken as the cost of maintaining the High Court, the entire burden of which falls upon the shoulders of West Bengal. We maintain the High Court and the whole staff of the High Court. Then are other heads which I have not got the skill now the materials to discover, some of expenditure to have cost the country practically nothing. My Lord, with this growing expenditure, with the five schemes still to be carried out, with the demands of the Eastern Bengal Province, how are we to cope? Your Lordship will remember that more than half of the area of the Eastern Province is covered by Assam, and more than half of Assam is covered by jungle: there is no prospect of an increasing revenue, and it stands to reason that all this increasing cost will fall ultimately upon the shoulders of all India.

"This has been the financial result of the new province. I have got something else to say, but as I am limited to time I would ask Your Lordship to leave to me my speech rather than deliver it myself that portion. I believe it is no longer necessary for me to demonstrate the wisdom of the measure; now better competent to judge than the people concerned have received their opinions upon it. Lord Macdowell, then whose a higher authority on Indian history of British Government in India than the Battle of Plassey. In the famous debate in the House of Lords, on one was willing, not even Lord Curzon, to acknowledge its paternity. My Lord, it was openly asserted that the measure was intended to divide and weaken the Bengali community; it was a serious charge to make against the Government of the country. It was

presented in the House of Commons. It has never been denied. I shall quote from the speech that Lord Morley, then Mr. Morley, made in the House. He said—

"So far as my information goes I cannot assent to the views of those gentlemen who have said that the movement for the partition of Bengal arose from political motives and from the desire to suppress the expression of its political opinion. Whether the original motives may not have taken its course colour of that kind I am not in a position to affirm or deny."

"This shows, my Lord, the real face of the opposition, this shows—"

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY ANANDJI:—"I submit that the Hon'ble Member is out of order. This has no relevancy to the Budget."

His Excellency THE PRINCE OF WALES:—"I think the Hon'ble Member is out of order. I must ask him to confine his remarks to the Budget."

The Hon'ble BAIY BHANUJEE NATH BAI:—"As your Lordship pleases. My Lord, we Indians owe to Your Lordship a debt of gratitude which we can never hope to repay. Your Lordship's quiet and dignified attitude amidst gathering clouds and brewing storms, backering that rare virtue, the courage of the spirit, has reminded us the Hindus of India that the days of our "Bhishma" the powerful and sage, are not yet over. You have not suffered the misdeeds of a few provoked and dissatisfied youths to distract you by a hair's breadth from the course that Your Lordship set before yourself in the discharge of your high duties. You have showed incomprehension of your conduct and aims to pass by you as the wind. My Lord, whatever may be our differences in the way that the great future inaugurated by you have been put into execution, we frankly acknowledge their greatness and far-reaching character, and in the fulness of time, when they will bear fruit, Your Lordship's name will ever be remembered and cherished as the great ruler from whose energetic India's first chapter of constitutional government. My Lord, you have liberated the depraved, wronged whom were held by us as the highest esteem for the purity and piety of this life, from their silent prison. You will excuse the liberty if on behalf of the people of Bengal and in their name I venture to offer Your Lordship our humble thanks for your noble and kindly act in the face of the unbecomingly outcropping Government. My Lord, will it be too much to appeal to you in the closing year of Your Lordship's administration to mitigate if not to undo the great wrong done to Bengal? As to the character of the measure and how it was carried out, I shall again take the liberty of quoting from Lord Morley. Referring to the partition of Bengal he said:—"It was, and remains, substantially an administrative operation which was wisely and judiciously against the wishes of most of the people concerned. Whether the partition was a wise thing or not when it was begun, I am bound to say nothing was ever worse done so far as the disorganised which was shown to the feeling and opinion of the people concerned." My Lord, we do not dispute the privileges and advantages which the partition has conferred on our Mahomedan fellow-subjects in East Bengal or on the people of Bihar should be entitled by a single iota. It stands to reason that in East Bengal, where the Mahomedans form two-fifths of the population, and Bihar in Bihar should have the full benefit of their numerical strength; it also stands to reason that communities which through adverse circumstances have come to be looked upon as backward now, should have special facilities accorded to them. Lord Curzon while touring through East Bengal drew a vivid and affecting picture of the grotesque in store for the towns of Dacca and the part of Chittagore, for the people of East Bengal in general and the Mahomedans in particular if they were severed from West Bengal. May every line of that picture be recalled! But, my Lord, that is not the way of Government, shunning individuals and communities from their common afflictions. History knows it by an unpleasant name. My Lord, I shall quote again from the writings of Lord Morley, which to me have been a constant source of profit and inspiration. "Moral forces decide the strength and weakness of constitutional conferences. The hunger for brevity and dinner has not been the static impulse in the history of civilised communities. Selfish and interested individualism has been truly called neo-hoism. Sacrifice has been the law-making for cities, for churches, for leagues, for dynasties, for shared teachers, for active land." However that may be, I am sure Your Lordship that we Hindus of Bengal are prepared to take into a solemn league and covenant to give up, if need be, all our claims to the expanded Chandel, all our claims to Government emoluments, if only our Province is reunited."

His Excellency THE PRINCE OF WALES:—"I must again interrupt the Hon'ble Member. The question of reuniting the Provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam has nothing to do with the Budget, and I must again ask the Hon'ble Member to confine his remarks to that subject."

The Hon'ble BAIY BHANUJEE NATH BAI:—"As Your Lordship pleases. I do not wish to go into the question of reuniting Bengal on different lines, except on the ground of financial relief."

"If it can be avoided, if it ought to be avoided, if for nothing else but financial grounds, what is it that stands in the way? Is it a feeling that any such attempt would be interpreted as a sign of weakness? My Lord, we ourselves have never looked upon an act of grace as the part of those who have the power to bind and to unbind as a sign of weakness. An act of justice will not weaken but strengthen the prestige of an all-powerful Government."

The Hon'ble Sir HARVEY ANANDJI:—"I submit the Hon'ble Member is again out of order than before."

His Excellency the Governor:—"I am afraid I must again call the Honourable Member to order. I have already twice called him to order."

The Hon'ble BARD BHUPENDRA NATH BHOW:—"In giving to India a constitutional Government, in entrusting the department, in appointing our countrymen to high offices of state, Your Lordship has developed the future of the work, and the magnitudes of the task. Have there not been too many of the Indians as signs of weakness?"

His Excellency the Governor:—"I must again interrupt the Honourable Member. He is making a purely political speech on the state of India. The release of the department has nothing to do with the Budget, and I must again ask him to conform to the rules of this assembly."

The Hon'ble BARD BHUPENDRA NATH BHOW:—"As Your Lordship pleases. I was only thanking Your Excellency for having released the department and did not intend to deal with the subject of disputation at all. By your recent acts you have settled round yourself and the Throne of England all the forces of law and order in this vast continent. As in this supreme act of justice and your intent, my Lord, will also through passing centuries as one of the great benefactors of India, as one of the strongest pillars of British rule, proclaiming to unborn generations and distant times, like the monuments of Acha, a message of peace and good will from England and India."

The Hon'ble Mr. LAKE said:—"My Lord, Your Lordship's ruling with reference to a great part of the Hon'ble Member's most earnest speech—and I am sure all Hon'ble Members will recognize the earnestness with which he has spoken—has relieved me from something of a dilemma, as I am sure it would have taken me a good twenty minutes to lay before the Council the other side of the partition of Bengal, and then I should have had to ask for the indulgence of Your Lordship for some little time to talk about the Budget. However, I think but a few words will be sufficient to deal with the financial side of the partition. There has been a great deal of exaggeration about the cost of the partition. The critics of that measure have recently been summarizing their views on the subject to the Press at length, and they and the Honourable Member have left the impression of enormous sums expended on the cost of the partition. I think this exaggeration may be best explained to the Council by an analogy. Most Honourable Members of this Council know that in a well known game it is customary to divide your score by ten or a larger number before you record it. I think in this case it is the inevitable practice to multiply by ten or a larger number before you make the record. The actual figure was now before us in the statement which has recently been placed before the Council. It has been shown that the partition of Bengal has cost 10 lakhs of rupees in recurring charges, and that sum may be arrived at from estimates other than those given in the statement which was laid on the table today. In the settlements that were made in 1900-1901 in the two provinces after the partition, the total cost was the actual expenditure at these two provinces at the time of partition. That is, the estimates of expenditure for the year 1905-1906 were taken as the actual expenditure of the time, and an addition was made on the side of Eastern Bengal and Assam of 5 lakhs to meet the cost of the partition, while 4 lakhs were added to Bengal on account of the transfer of exchanges from the Council Provinces. The total of the existing expenditure in the two provinces taken together in Bengal and the old province of Assam was 604 lakhs, 604 lakhs for Bengal and 78 lakhs for Assam. The total of the expenditure allowed for in the new settlement which was made the year after the partition was 697 lakhs, the difference of 13 lakhs being due to the addition that I have mentioned. But in addition to this recurring cost there is a statement showing the non-recurring expenditure as 344 lakhs, and I invite attention to the fact that the sum of over a crore which has just been mentioned as expended on buildings in Eastern Bengal has previously nothing to do with the partition. The Honourable Member has added up the whole expenditure on buildings in our large province and has implied that there would have been no expenditure on buildings in the province if there had been no partition. I must shortly point out that there are vast sums spent on buildings in every province in India. The actual sum is 544 lakhs of rupees, which is still in excess of expenditure in the province. But this has no bearing to do with the present financial position, and I think the Honourable Member will bear me out in this statement. Thirty lakhs of rupees were given to the province as an initial grant to meet the expenditure four years ago, and the remainder of the expenditure, except a small amount paid by Imperial Departments, has been met by the province out of its ordinary resources. Therefore, the 20 lakhs that were given to the Provincial Government four years ago and were provided for in the estimates of that year disposed of this question of 544 lakhs as far as the present financial position is concerned, and I do not think that anybody will argue seriously that an addition of ten lakhs of rupees to the provincial expenditure of one province four and a half years ago is the cause of the imposition of additional recurring taxation amounting to a crore and a half in the present year. It may be argued however—it is fact it has been argued by my Honourable friend—that the whole cost of the partition was not wound up in the year it was carried out, and that there has been an enormous increase in expenditure since which is partly due to the partition. I do not think that an examination of figures will support this. The increase in the expenditure of the two lakhs in 1905-1906 to 690 lakhs in 1910-1911. In the same time the expenditure of Bombay

has risen by 96½ per cent. without any partition; the expenditure of the United Provinces has risen by 47 per cent. without any partition; the expenditure in Madras has risen by 62 per cent. I do not think that we can place the rise of 25½ per cent. in Bengal to the debit of the partition.

"I pass next to a charge which has been made very freely in the Council against our provinces, and that is that we have been extravagant in our administration, and have poured money out like water, and, besides that, it has been said that the Government of India have reported us in this extravagant. I think that Honourable Members who know the Finance department of the Government of India will agree that this is a most extravagant charge to make. But although the charge is unfounded we quite realize in Eastern Bengal that in the present circumstances, when new taxation is being imposed and one of the reasons given for the imposition of that taxation is that a reduction is required to meet our growing needs, it is quite reasonable that we should be asked to explain the nature of our expenditure and to show that we are not extravagant. I hope the figures that I am about to give will justify us in the claim that we are economical. The total expenditure of our province will be next year 265 lakhs, which is below the general level of expenditure in any of the larger provinces of India. Tested by the usual tests of administrative expenditure, which are the cost per head of population or per acre of the territory administered, it will be seen that we, with our 345 lakhs, are spending one rupee per head of our population as against Rs. 1-1-6 in Bengal, nearly Rs. 1-3-6 in the United Provinces, Rs. 3-4-8 in Bombay, Rs. 1-10-0 in Madras; and I would invite the Hon'ble Mr. Puckner's special attention to the fact that this expenditure in Rs. 1-9-0 is in the Punjab. If we take the cost per square mile, we are spending Rs. 375 per square mile, as compared with Rs. 494 in Bengal, Rs. 555 in the United Provinces, Rs. 495 in Bombay, Rs. 397 in Madras, and again Rs. 590 in the Punjab. With reference to the Punjab I cannot do better than the comparison which has been made by the Honourable Member from that Province between Eastern Bengal and his province. We are in the north-eastern corner of India, he is in the north-western; the consequence is that in the cost of living, in cost of labour and material, in rates of wages, in everything that goes to make an administration expensive, the balance is much against our province. The Punjab is also a smaller province and it has a smaller population, and in spite of these facts and of the high charges from which we suffer the Punjab spends more than Eastern Bengal and Assam by over 40 lakhs in the year.

"There are one or two heads among the detailed figures which it is perhaps worth while to mention. I would specially refer to the police. My Honourable friend (the Hon'ble Babu Bhagwan Nath Banerjee) has talked about expenditure on police, and I can only suggest to him that it would be desirable that he should come to take up his residence in Eastern Bengal and Assam; he is much less likely to meet a policeman in Eastern Bengal than in any other province of India. We have only 10,933 civil police in our province as compared with 45,000 in the four provinces and 53,964 in the United Provinces. Putting the late statistical figures, we have one policeman for 9 square miles of our area as against one policeman for 5 square miles of Bengal, one for 3 square miles of the United Provinces and one for 4·8 square miles in the Punjab."

The Hon'ble BAHU BHAGWAN NATH BANERJEE:—"On a recent visit to Dacca, my Lord, I found two policemen following me from Seraggunge."

The Hon'ble Mr. LEAR:—"No doubt when a distinguished visitor comes to our Province we take every care of him. Or to take the test of population, whereas in the Punjab there is one policeman guarding every thousand of the population, in the United Provinces one for every 1,600, and one for every 2,800 in Bengal, there is only one for every 2,100 of the population of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The cost of our police is somewhat higher, but that is because we have to keep up a large force of military police to guard the north-eastern frontier of India, the Army being concentrated by its absence in all parts of the province. But even with that and with the heavy cost of living which adds to our charges, our expenditure is only Rs. 3-6-3 per head of the population as compared with Rs. 3-2-3 in Bengal, with Rs. 3-4-8 in the Punjab and with larger figures in all the other provinces I have mentioned; and as regards even the cost it is less in Eastern Bengal per square mile than in any other province of India."

"As to Education, I need only say a very few words. We have paid considerable attention to this subject during the last five or a half years. We have dealt with every stage of educational system, improved our schools and colleges, given every grant for primary education, and have encouraged Mohammedan educational institutions and the cause of female education. We have also spent large sums in adding to and improving the existing and increasing agencies, without which most of our expenditure on educational reform would have been wasted. But even with all this improvement, and all this expenditure over 47 lakhs of expenditure on education compares badly with the 66 lakhs spent in Bengal, 85½ in the United Provinces or nearly even spent in Bombay and Madras; and whether it is per head of population or per square mile of area, we pay less for education than any other province."

"I have no time to deal with the general administrative figures mentioned by the Honourable Member. Reduced by the cost of the old Assam administration which has been absorbed in the new Government they will be found to come within the 50 lakhs, a good deal within the 50 lakhs, which has been acknowledged as the cost of the partition. And as for Civil Works, our expenditure has been heavy, but we have great need for it, for the cost of

building generally in better in Eastern Bengal than in other provinces, and building work has been neglected more than any other duty of the administration in the outlying districts which we took over from Bengal.

"I must now, now to the third charge, that we do not pay our way, and that we have had to come upon the Government of India for a larger share of general revenues than that to which we are entitled. I think there is a great deal of misunderstanding of this subject. The recurring assignments to be made to all provinces this year amount to 370 lakhs, out of which our share, 50 lakhs, is not, I think, a very extraordinary proportion. Among the other assignments which are to be made to other provinces, I notice 54 lakhs to be made to the Punjab, 50 to the Central Provinces, 85 to Bombay and 60 lakhs to Darwa. It must not be supposed that we are receiving an assignment and that others are receiving none. Moreover, in Eastern Bengal we suffer from the financial disadvantage of a permanent settlement, which means that large sums are paid to the cultivators for the use and occupation of the land go not into the coffers of the State but into the pockets of middlemen, leaving very little to filter through as a contribution to the cost of Government. But even with these disadvantages, we still pay our fair share to the revenues of the Imperial Government. Including the assignment which I have mentioned, we pay out of Provincial revenues raised in the province 34 per cent. to the Imperial Treasury as compared with 36 per cent. paid in Bengal, 35 in Borneo, 23 in Bombay and 20 in the Central Provinces. I think, therefore, that we may claim that we have taken our place among the provinces of India, paying our own revenues and paying our own way. I would suggest finally, my Lord, that if these had been no fresh taxation this year, there would have been less criticism of our financial affairs. The new settlement has come at an unfortunate time, when the Government of India have been unable to meet the exigencies of the situation without recourse to additional taxation. But this very circumstance adds strength to the case which I have to lay before the Council, for His Majesty's Ministers may rest assured that our affairs must have received the closest and most jealous scrutiny before the admission of our share. The Hon'ble the Finance Member in introducing this budget gave expression to the reverence and deep regret with which he asked for the imposition of fresh taxation. It may be well understood that our claims would have received but short shrift had they not been based on solid grounds. As matters stood, we welcomed that scrutiny and we awaited its results with confidence, and we only hope that the public in general will have an opportunity of testing those results. We have not asked for special treatment, for indulgence; we have asked solely for financial justice in order that we may do the right by the vast population of our province. We believe we are governed that practice with economy in the past and we have no desire to stray from the path of financial caution in the future. We are grateful to the Government of India for the recognition they have accorded to our urgent needs, and we sincerely believe that the Hon'ble Members of this Council and the taxpayers whom they represent will not grudge to our people that help and encouragement which this new settlement will afford."

The Hon'ble RAJA PRASAD NATH RAY of DIBRAPATTA said:—"My Lord, being comparatively a new member of this Council, I feel quite difficult to criticize the many intricate questions of Imperial finance, all the more, I cannot allow this occasion to pass by without deploring the necessity that has forced the Government of India to resort to fresh taxation in a country which the Hon'ble Finance Member has himself admitted to be 'very poor.' Coming from the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, I deplore it all the more that our Province in the opinion of the Hon'ble Finance Member, has been one of the chief causes for diverting 'the Imperial financial equilibrium.' But, my Lord, the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam cannot be taken to task for asking for a fresh grant, as we have it from the Financial statement itself that the cost of the development of the new Province was 'largely guaranteed.'"

"Having started a new province, it is incumbent on the Government of India to help in the development of its culture and the improvement of its education, sanitation, and other social institutions so that it may be brought into line with the progressive administration of the other Provinces of the Empire."

"As regards railways in the new province, it will be found from the Budget that the sum of Rs. 4,000 has been charged to provincial revenues under separate head and that provision has been given for the expenditure of about 10 lakhs of rupees for new railways to be provided by an Imperial grant in 1910-11. It is a regrettable fact that our Province has about the least number of railway mileage in comparison to the other provinces. To make the capital of our new province more accessible, it is necessary to extend the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway to a point opposite Goalanda, which will save the inconvenience of river navigation and bring Dacca within easy reach of the metropolis of the Empire. Since money, my Lord, should also be found at an early date to link North Bengal direct with the capital of the province, as the people of Northern Bengal have a just grievance that they should be so far away from the seat of their Government. They are, in fact, much nearer to Calcutta and Durrington than to Dacca and Shillong."

"There is another part of our province which requires opening up very badly. Of all the district headquarters, Rajshahi is perhaps one of a very few in our province which remains in an isolated position even in these days of general extension and progress. Its connection with the river world was, however, seriously affected by diverting the proposed line between Gorkpur and Buxar through the town of Rajshahi to Dacca. By this diversion, the whole

of the District of Rajshahi may be opened out and the line also in all probability may be a few miles shorter than the one proposed. It will not only benefit all classes of the district itself but will also be a great boon to the whole of Northern Bengal, as the town of Rajshahi is the only important educational centre in North Bengal and is quite a big mart for rice.

"It was only the other day we were informed in this Chamber by the Hon'ble Home Member that almost every Province in India were making attempts to found good schools for the study of the higher branches of the mechanical and industrial arts and sciences; but our Province, my Lord, I repeat to you, is yet far from being blessed with such an institution, though there are ten or two insignificant and ill-equipped technical schools here and there. It would not therefore be out of place to appeal to the Government of India for the establishment of a high-class Institute of Technology in the Province.

"It will be seen from the Financial Statement, under head 'Medical,' that a heavy lapse occurred in our province in the special allowance made from the Imperial revenues for the improvement of sanitation in last year's budget. My Lord, in a province which is notoriously unhealthy and almost the home of fevers, such lapses of Imperial grants are very unfortunate. Probably the lapse occurred because the conditions under which the money was available could not be easily satisfied; but, my Lord, if the conditions are made more elastic in future, people will not be slow to take advantage of them. It is also highly desirable that water supply should be given to so vital an institution of the Government to help the people in bettering their sanitary conditions.

"Lastly, I have to congratulate the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for its attempt to reorganise the Police Service and for their being allowed a large grant of money from the Imperial Exchequer for this purpose. We fervently hope that after the reorganisation we shall hear less of decisions that have been either ineffectual or that the reorganised force will show greater activity and better ability in deterring crime and maintaining order from our province.

"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyne has mentioned that the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government are under a disadvantage owing to the Permanent Settlement. All that I can say in reply to this charge is that the Permanent Settlement has been keeping off an easy income from Eastern West Bengal.

"Before I sit down, my Lord, I think it my duty to acknowledge the deep debt of obligation the people of India have been led under by His Excellency the Command-in-Chief and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for having adopted considerate economy in the expenditure under their control. I have no doubt that the savings and thriftiness exhibited by two such high officials in overhauling their expenditure will be generally followed by the various provincial Administrations and also by other officials who have the control of the large spending departments of the State."

The Hon'ble Mr. SASSANI, Huzar and—: I had no mind, my Lord, to take any part in this debate, but having agreed to the fact that I represent a constituency which forms the majority of the population of Eastern Bengal and having agreed to the fact that the new province has been attacked right and left from different points of view, I consider it my duty to say that so far as partition is concerned it is a measure that has been greatly beneficial to the Mohammedans in that province. I will deal with it in its financial aspect. I am aware that the question of partition as a general question has been discussed. But unfortunately it was discussed after a great deal was said about it. A reference was made by my learned friend to my having signed a document against the partition as to which I will only say that I am not ashamed of having given voice when as years have rolled by. As regards the financial aspect of the question, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Lyne has demonstrated by facts and figures that when Hon'ble Members attacked the partition as being almost wholly responsible for the financial difficulty they did so more from imagination than from real facts. If the new province requires more money it is because the new province of the area where it formed part of Bengal was greatly depleted. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sheppard Math has also been attacked, the partition from its financial aspect. It has been said, why should the other Provinces suffer for the wants of a new province which cannot pay its own way? I do not think it necessary to reply to the attacks made by members from the other Provinces. But it seems with a dignity had grace from those who represent Bengal to attack Eastern Bengal as that ground, because they have benefited far very many years out of the revenues of Eastern Bengal and have paid very little for its progress and advancement. Before the new province came into being, Eastern Bengal was a sort of step-child to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The most influential people were those who lived near about Calcutta. The best of educational institutions, hospitals, and all other public institutions were those near about the metropolis. No one thought of Eastern Bengal at all. It is since the partition that the Government of Eastern Bengal has been trying to bring the province in a line with Bengal; and it is natural that they should not money. There is another thing, my Lord, which the new province is trying to do, and it is this. At the time when Eastern Bengal formed a part of the province of Bengal, Mohammedans were considered a sort of negligible quantity whose wants were seldom seriously considered. In the new province they are providing educational and other institutions according to the requirements of the majority of the population. That also costs money. Without entering into the various details of the financial difficulty, I will only say that if Eastern Bengal now for some years costs money, and if that money is to come from any province outside East Bengal, it should come from Western Bengal and the members from that province should not at any rate grumble at it.

"Now, my Lord, having said so far about Eastern Bengal I will only make one or two general remarks. First as regards taxation. As regards the tax imposed on opium and liquor I would support a tax on those articles at all times whether money was or was not required. As regards the tax on petroleum, a great deal has been said about its being one of the necessities of life. No doubt in one sense this is perfectly true, but that is a tax which falls lightly upon the taxpayer that I do not think any single individual in the whole of India will feel it at all. Calculations show that this tax has only increased, or has the effect of increasing, the value of petroleum by 2 annas per ton. Now the agricultural population, I mean the poorer classes of people, do not spend any one anna in a year on petroleum. As regards the tax rate of 4 pice on a family I do not think any one has a right to grumble. As regards the tax on silver I do not feel competent to speak; but I imagine that the Hon'ble Finance Member on making the best choice he could make when it was necessary for him to impose additional taxation, because as I pointed out I cannot estimate of any other articles upon which the taxes would have fallen more lightly or would have been less felt than the articles upon which he has imposed them. I will also say a word as regards improvements. It is an unfortunate fact that in looking into the report of Eastern Bengal and Assam we repeatedly find that every year 50,000 persons die of fever alone. I would appeal to Your Excellency's Government, and I feel very great hesitation in making an appeal after all that has been said about the health generally with which Eastern Bengal has been treated—to make a large grant to Eastern Bengal for the purpose of sanitation. The next thing I would say is about Law and Justice. As regards that, the first thing that I would suggest to the Hon'ble Finance Member is this. In shewing the accounts, I find that stamps, judicial and non-judicial, are grouped together and shown as distinct from income, from Law and Justice. It seems to me somewhat singular that the revenue derived from judicial and non-judicial stamps should be shown together, because so far as judicial stamps are concerned they have absolutely no connection with non-judicial stamps and the income under judicial stamps, I would suggest, should always be shown under the head of receipts from Law and Justice. If this is to be shown, it will appear to what extent the country pays in the shape of expenses and other expenses of litigation. Having regard to the large amount derived from these stamps and other receipts from Law and Justice, I would put in a plea for better treatment of the members of the judicial Service. I refer, my Lord, to the District and Subordinate Judges, hard-working men whose pay and prospects are certainly not adequate to the work that they do and that they are expected to do, and I would insist that something should be done to increase the number of Subordinate Judges and to increase the number of Magistrate. I feel that on account of the paucity of area and the large work which is thrown upon them, our judicial officers cannot give that attention to the cases that come before them which the importance of those cases demand. Another way in which the work of these Magistrate may to a certain extent be made lighter is, I submit, by having a system of something like Village Magistrate introduced in Bengal as well as in Eastern Bengal. Looking to the statistics I find that in Eastern Bengal alone, the only province as to which I have got the figures, there were 292,478 original suits instituted in the year 1907. These are the only figures that were available to me. This number is simply appalling. In every one thousand would be about 3 percent concerned, and taking, my Lord, that there are about 6 millions in each case, we find on both sides about 36 lakhs out of 3 crores involved in some shape or other in litigation in my Province. The country will be very grateful if something could be done to put a check to this enormous litigation, and my humble suggestion to Your Excellency is that an attempt should be made to appoint honorary judicial officers as there are honorary Magistrate so that village disputes may be decided in the villages themselves without being brought to the District Courts, so that there may not be a large number of appeals in all sorts of petty cases.

"I have finished, my Lord, and in conclusion I will only express my gratitude to Your Excellency's Government for the consideration that has been shown to my community in the matter of the reforms that have been introduced. As we had no occasion before to refer to this matter I beg to say that my community is extremely grateful to Your Excellency for the considerate treatment that it has received. It would be premature, my Lord, for me to say anything on the administration of Your Excellency all these years. All I can say is that the whole country is grateful to Your Excellency for what has been achieved during Your Excellency's administration of this vast empire."

The Hon'ble Mr. GORREY said:—"My Lord, the dominant feature of the Financial Statement and the Budget is the new taxation. Customarily enough on the very first occasion when a public statement of the finances of the country was made and on the first opportunity of a public discussion of the Budget's revenues, years ago, the Hon'ble Finance Member had to provide against a deficit, as in the present year, which inaugurated a new era in the discussion of the country's finances. I cannot help congratulating the Hon'ble Finance Minister on the way he has provided against the deficit and on tapping such new sources of revenue as are embodied in the scheme of taxation that he has devised. The taxation is indirect, and it is so in spite of the fact that the Hon'ble Member could have withdrawn the impositions of income-tax that were made a few years ago. It is also satisfactory to note that no increase in the salt-duty was resorted to even when its reduction was held to have caused a financial menace for the Government of India, so he drew upon wherever needed. These facts of

crimes and the tax on such luxuries as wine, spirits and tobacco are sufficient to lighten the burdens of Your Excellency's Government for the poorer classes and the current charges not to tax their necessities. The only tax about which I had some misgivings, my Lord, is that on petroleum, which is really a necessity of the poor in India. As however the enhancement of the duty on foreign petroleum may benefit the petroleum industry of the country, my doubts as to its expediency are to some extent removed. But if on question of petroleum is ignored, it will counterbalance all this advantage. The consideration of an excise on tobacco that Government has undertaken will, we are confident, lead to the conclusion that the revenue from such a source will be quite disproportionate to the cost of its collection and the attendant inconveniences thereof.

"My Lord, the people of this country of all classes and creeds are practically unanimous with regard to most of the measures necessary to be adopted for the advancement of their country's welfare. Systematic and gradual extension of primary education, the provision of a 'modern' side to secondary schools, the making of all education more efficient by the supplying of trained teachers and better equipment and supervision, education for agribusiness, technical and technological and industrial research for the industrial development of the country, the fostering of agriculture by the diffusion of the knowledge of scientific and economic methods and by the relief of agricultural indebtedness, sanitation and extension of medical aid, firm co-operative programmes in which the country is united, as was recently pointed out by my distinguished co-religionist, His Highness the Aga Khan. These are all points which touch deeply the most sympathetic interests of the Congress. Financial stringency may have hindered somewhat an adequate handling of these questions, but we have the belief and confidence and faith in the ability and determination of the Government of India in finding a solution to these problems and in providing for them in due season.

"My Lord, allow me to express my gratitude to Your Excellency's Government for the progress in Agriculture that have been recently instituted. The progress that have been made in recent years towards the development of agricultural research, demonstration and instruction, are a source of considerable gratification to the public. I need not say, my Lord, that this country entertains the highest hopes and expectations from the extension of scientific education in agriculture and experiments in agricultural farms, the better of which should be widely distributed over the country, according to the nature of the soil and the produce. I submit to you, however, my Lord, that the fruits of such an education, of such experiments and of the valuable resources of the scientific officers at the Farm Institutes, obtained at great cost, will not give us an adequate return, if together with these systematic attempts are not made to place their results within the reach of the vast agricultural population by means of pamphlets, illustrated primers and by instruction in villages or at night schools. We also look upon the measures that are being taken to relieve agricultural indebtedness with great satisfaction. A generous policy of agricultural loans and bursary advances has been followed in recent years. Co-operative credit societies are also progressing favourably under State patronage throughout the country, and it is to be hoped that the financing and management of these will be more and more a labour of love to the reformed and improved classes as the years go on.

"My Lord, on behalf of Eastern Bengal and Assam I beg to be permitted to convey our thanks to Your Lordship's Government for the generous recognition of its financial claims. It is with great satisfaction that I note the raising of the status of the Chittagong College to the first grade, and the more liberal grants to high schools. Mohammedan schools too very much needed in our province, and I am glad to find that our requirements in this direction have been met in some extent this year. I have confidence that this necessity will not be lost sight of. A grant of 10 lakhs of rupees has been allotted for the construction of a very necessary railway line helpful to the trade, industry, and growth to the extent of about 10 lakhs of rupees have been given for the construction of lines in progress. We hope that these grants are an earnest for more to come, as the new province requires more facilities in communication for its material progress.

"My Lord, some of my Hon'ble colleagues have questioned the increased grants that have been given to the province that I have the honour to represent. I do not think, my Lord, that the Government of India ever intimated that the province would need no additional expenditure or that the increased efficiency of administration, which it was urged would be brought about by the partition, would be effected without any pecuniary outlay whatsoever. The only question now is whether the increased efficiency and advantages have been commensurate with the increased expenditures. Any one acquainted with the conditions of the new province before and after the partition will be convinced that the progress achieved has been well worth the cost.

"My Lord, I beg leave to add that the increase of grant to the new province is nothing exceptional. The provincial accounts of all the provinces have been recently revised, according to the new system of grant-in-aid arrangements that have been introduced, ensuring according to the needs and self-dependence on the provinces. Under the system a larger share of the divided funds of revenue has been given to the different provinces. The results therefore show much more, my Lord, in the other provinces with well-established administrations than it does to ours, Eastern Bengal and Assam in the infancy of its administration. The grant given to Eastern Bengal and Assam is thus small compared to the increased growth that have been given in

recent years, under this system, to all the other provinces, and this small grant should be beyond all civil, especially when we take into consideration the area of the province and its population per square mile.

"My Lord, some of my Hon'ble colleagues have held the responsibility of the new location on the shoulders of my province, but they forget that the decision in opinion, however, in the past reports of railways and the recent years of famine and scarcity throughout many provinces, together with the necessity for increased expenditure in taxy districts, have been the real cause of the imposition of the new taxes.

"My Lord, I associate myself unreservedly with all the expressions of regret that have fallen from the lips of Hon'ble Members when referring to your impending relinquishment of the post of Government. This final session may possibly be the last in which Your Excellency will preside over the deliberations of this enlarged and reformed Council which has been brought into being by the foresight and statesmanship of Your Excellency. This Council will remain an everlasting monument to your deep sympathy for the people of India, and 'Sympathy' in my humble opinion has been the keynote of Your Excellency's policy. The clearest indication of this sympathy has again been recently given to me, my Lord, in the prompt action that has been taken in the matter of the emigration of indentured labour to Natal.

"It is during your tenure too, my Lord, that for the first time in the history of British rule in India, a distinguished countryman of mine sits on the Executive Council of Your Excellency. The reform scheme, my Lord, may not satisfy visionaries, but in overcoming the limitations of actual facts and of the exigencies of the moment, in its eminently practical character, it is its own vindication. For such statesmanship and sympathy your name will go down to posterity as a matter of Modern India and as one of her greatest benefactors."

The Hon'ble Mr. PRINCEP said:—There are two points in the Budget which have an important bearing on the administrative progress of the Central Provinces, and on which I should like to make a few remarks. One relates to the grant which has been made by the Government of India to the Province to restore its depleted balance. The amount of this grant is something over 7 lakhs. I have been especially instructed by the Chief Commissioner to express to this Council his extreme gratification to the Government of India for the timely and generous aid which has thus been afforded. Having said this I fear it will appear somewhat gratuitous as my part when I go on to say that nevertheless there has been some disappointment that the amount of the grant was not considerably larger. I venture to submit, however, that the Central Provinces Administration has a substantial claim to even more generous treatment at the hands of the Government of India, and I propose to state as briefly as I can the grounds on which this claim is based.

"In dealing with the financial conditions which superseded on the drought of 1905, the Chief Commissioner made a considerable departure from the course which was clearly indicated by the Famine Code. In the matter of indirect relief indeed he had resort to most of the expedients which are recognized, such as suspension and remission of revenue, the grant of forest concessions and the advance of loans for food improvement. But in the matter of work-relief, instead of extending regular famine relief works in accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code, works which inevitably are accompanied by a certain amount of waste and by a certain amount of demoralization, he merely extended the programme of ordinary works carried out in the usual way under contractors. I need hardly say that this policy was adopted after the most careful and anxious consideration. Not immediately at the time it evoked a considerable amount of adverse criticism. I do not think I need enter into that point, because in the event the policy was completely successful. I feel justified in putting this forward, because its success was warmly recognized and heartily acknowledged by the Government of India. Not only did the policy meet the requirements of the situation, it also avoided demoralization and secured economy. It is, however, with the financial aspect of the policy that I now wish to deal. Naturally financial conditions cannot be equal without expenditure of a considerable amount of money, and the policy pursued involved an extra expenditure of no less than 22 lakhs of rupees on the part of the Central Provinces Administration. Moreover, the conditions prevailing led to an indirect loss of revenue which amounted to another 22 lakhs. Of the direct expenditure about 15 lakhs were spent on the contract works in which I have referred. Now if the Chief Commissioner had followed the ordinary course and had settled himself strictly at the provisions of the Famine Code, as the state of things fully entitled him to do, the result would have been this, that not only would that expenditure of 15 lakhs have been thrown on to the Government of India, because under the contract they were bound to bear that charge, but a very much larger expenditure would also have been entailed on them, because it is notorious that famine relief works, however well they are managed, and with whatever precautions they may be budgeted round, are always much more costly than ordinary work. The Government of India did indeed give some money to meet the conditions, but there was a certain amount of gratuitous relief given and there was relief in other forms, but the total amount of expenditure which the Government of India had to meet was less than 15 lakhs. If the Chief Commissioner had followed the course which he was perfectly entitled to do and spend regular famine relief works, there is no doubt that the expenditure which the Government of India would have been obliged to bear would have been nearly 40 lakhs instead of 15 lakhs. I think this constitutes a claim for consideration. The Chief Commissioner not only saved the Government of India a large amount of expenditure, but he depleted his own resources in the process. We gratefully acknowledge the generosity of the

'Government of India in making a grant of a little more than seven lakhs, but we consider that there is a claim for a very much larger sum. I think that as a matter of fact the Hon'ble Finance Member is really at one with me when I make this claim, for in the speech which he made when he introduced the Financial Statement he was good enough to say: 'The Central Province features have been severely tried by the recent famine which was accompanied with a care for the interests of the general tax-payer which the Government of India cordially appreciate.'

"The result of the Chief Commissioner taking upon his own shoulders the expenditure which he might have thrown on the Government of India has been that he is now precluded from incurring expenditure on works of various kinds which are really of very pressing importance, but which in the present state of the finances it is impossible to undertake. I hope therefore the Government of India will recognise that there is a strong claim for a further subvention from them. I know it is useless so far as the present Budget is concerned to expect a further grant, but if the finances of India are going to expand in the way some have prophesied, if, for instance, the opium-revenue begins to bring in the enormous increase which has been forecast by the Hon'ble Member who usually sits at my right, then I hope some of it may be granted to the Central Provinces.

"The other point to which I wish to make some reference is Irrigation. We have already heard in this Council a good deal about the Tondiar Canal. Here I mention incidentally that the name Tondiar, which has got into the official documents on the subject, is wrong. The name of the river, which gives its name to the canal, is really Tondia, and that is what all the people in that part of the country, where the river is, whether they are Ahirs or Miliants, call it. It is for the Tondia Canal that the Chief Commissioner is most anxious to get a grant, and he is very much disappointed in finding a statement in the Memorandum attached to the Financial Statement to the effect that no grant for that purpose can be given. It is very important, if something could possibly be given, that the money should be given now. The progress in the people's appreciation of irrigation in the Chhattisgarh Division, where the canal will lie, has been extraordinary. Five or six years ago, had you asked any Revenue-officer, not only in this division but in the whole of the Province, whether the people in that part of the country would ever send themselves to facilities of irrigation, he certainly would not have committed himself in his reply to a definite statement that they would. However, certain storage tanks were made and facilities for irrigation from them were offered, and the extent to which these facilities have been availed of is most encouraging. As one of the tanks is in that part of the country through which the new canal will run, we now feel certain that the canal will be availed of, if not at once, at any rate in a short time. It will have the effect of making practically the whole of the district quite free from famine. The project was sanctioned by the Secretary of State several months ago, and it was hoped that some grant would have been made which would have allowed of the work being begun in the coming financial year. I have been requested by the Chief Commissioner to say that even if 3 lakhs are given in the coming year the sum will be gratefully accepted and it will prove an enormous boon. I may mention as a further argument for this grant that, although the work has been classed as protective, there is now every hope that it will really prove productive. I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Jacob will perhaps be reluctant to accept this view. But after all what he has stated as to the protective work having proved a productive work relies only on the experience of the past. There is no reason why in the future a work originally classed as protective should not actually prove productive. Anyhow in support of the view which I have put forward I may mention an incident which came within my personal experience. Less than 13 months ago I was on tour in that part of the country, and I asked one of the ryotwars whether he would be prepared to pay in the coming year for water from the storage tanks at the rate of Rs. 2 an acre—he was then paying 13 annas—and somewhat to my amazement and without much hesitation he said he was quite prepared to pay Rs. 2. He said: 'Why should I not pay Rs. 2 an acre for water, when the value of the produce of my field is increased by Rs. 20 an acre by using that water?' When that is the attitude of the people, we may feel confident that the project will be fully availed of. I may mention that in one part of the Province water is already paid for at the rate of Rs. 4 an acre, and I think it is not unreasonable to hope that Rs. 3 an acre will be readily paid for water from this canal; and if a rate of Rs. 3 an acre is obtained instead of Rs. 2, the highest rate provided for in the estimate, the work will prove productive.

"I am sorry, my Lord, that both the points to which I have alluded should involve me in the position of a suppliant to the Government of India, but I hope that I have made out some sort of case on both points."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. MURTHUJEE said:—"My Lord, I do not propose to go over the ground I had to traverse during the previous stages of the discussion on the budget, the discussion on the legislative measures required necessary by the administrative situation imposed this month and those on the resolutions moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and myself. What I am going to submit now will not be a repetition of what I argued on those occasions.

"My Lord, most of the non-official Indian members of this Council have given expression to the demand which is coming from all quarters of the country, for larger expenditure out of the public revenues than has been provided hitherto or is proposed to be done by the present budget

on primary education, on industrial and technical education and on sanitation in rural and urban areas. Honorable Members, who spoke on behalf of the Government in these discussions, while admitting the need for larger expenditure on these subjects, contended that Government had given as much for these purposes as the state of the finances would allow and that more could not have been given with a falling off in receipts and the uncertainty of the opium-revenue. My Lord, it has been shown both in this Council and outside in the public press that the ultimate fate of the Indian income source of revenue, it has not yet failed us. On the other hand the predominance of Sir Guy Robertson Wilson has expressly stated that the Government of India were quite prepared to lay the opium-revenue in the course of two years and if the discussion were gradually an additional taxation would be necessary. My Lord, I believe, in common with several Honorable Members here and informed persons outside, that it would have been quite feasible to find substantially larger funds for these purposes if the expenditure side of the present budget and of the previous budgets had not been increasing to a larger ratio than the income side, and most of our difficulties are due to this disproportionate growth of expenditure. Beginning from 1902-1903 what we find is this:—

Year	Net revenue. And one pound sterling.	Net expenditure. Millions pounds sterling.	Surplus Millions pounds sterling.
1901-1902	45.41	45.12	0.29
1902-1903	46.00	46.00	0.00
1903-1904	47.26	48.28	1.02
1904-1905	48.55	49.07	0.52
1905-1906	49.04	50.75	1.71
1906-1907	47.06	47.70	0.64
Actual average	47.51	48.23	0.72
Percentage of increase over 1901-1902	+ 4.61	+ 7.12	- 0.27
do do 1905-1906	+ 4.62	+ 5.16	- 0.54

* While preparing figures of increase in gross revenue and expenditure I read Mr. Wacha's letter in the *Zener of India* and after checking have taken the above figures from him. The other figures are compiled by me. Let us come to the subsequent years and this is what we find:—

* The Appropriation report issued the other day shows that while the income from the Principal heads of Revenue was in 1906-1907 more by 14 millions pounds sterling than that for 1905-1906, there was a total deficit in revenue of over 3½ millions pounds sterling, due mostly to falling off of railway earnings and in a considerably less degree to falling off of mintage and miscellaneous receipts. The expenditure side, however, shows an increase from 79.7 millions pounds to 73.6 millions pounds. There was instead of an expected surplus of 82½ lakhs of rupees a net deficit of over 5½ lakhs of rupees.

* Keeping aside the case of Railways for the present, the increase in expenditure in the quinquennium ending with 1905-1906 was thus distributed:—

- (1) Arms charges 11 per cent.
- (2) Collection of Revenue 14.9 per cent.
- (3) Civil Departments 14.7 per cent.
- (4) Civil Works 38.6 per cent.

Taking one of these heads, the collection of revenue, we find that in 1906-1907 there was an increase over the expenditure in respect to Land Revenue, Stamp, Excise, Customs, Assessed taxes and Fairs of about 46 lakhs. There is an increase of 24 lakhs of rupees in 1906-1910, and the budget provides for a further addition of about 22 lakhs. That is, during the three years of deficit the collection charges increase by a *decro* and 2 lakhs. Opium and Salt have been included, as a charge on their current consists for a large part of cost of production. There are similar large increases in the expenses of the Civil Departments. The Appropriation Statement issued the other day states 'the chief increases occurred under *Land Revenue*, mainly in survey and Settlement and Land Revenue charges, under *Excise* and under *Stamp*'. As regard to Railways the statement points out that their net traffic earnings fell short by three millions seven hundred and seventy-one thousand pounds and yet there is not only a greater activity in increasing the receipts and strengthening the budget and the rolling stock, about which there is something to be said, but in creating additional superior appointments and in increasing pay of staff. My Lord, the Railways are not the only sphere where the creation of superior appointments in terms of staff and strength is carried on. There is a very strong body of opinion among educated Indians, of men who have studied Indian finance and public affairs, that there is a very great scope for mismanagement in the public expenditure of this country. They point to the extraordinary growth of expenditure on the machinery of the administration and to the springing up of highly paid posts. This opinion does not take up as a compressed stand and as an impossible attitude. Admitting the necessity of an efficient administration, it urges

"My Lord, this feeling is further accentuated by the large demands which are made on the general finances by the partition of Bengal. The duplication of the official machinery, the creation of new departments and posts, the construction of costly buildings have absorbed, and will continue to absorb, enormous sums of money for the maintenance of a policy the responsibility for which is devolved by those who were instrumental in setting it up. I do not wish to go into the general question of the wisdom or necessity of that measure, which has brought untold difficulties and misfortunes to the two Bengals. But provisions which do not get an adequate share of the taxes which is then has a right to complain if any portion of their money is diverted for keeping up the partition."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUPTA said:—"My Lord, several attacks have been made on the Government leader for the expenditure on Railways, and I would like on behalf of the community which I represent to say that we in no way avail at any such expenditure. My predecessors on this Council, who were better advised on the subject, have always advocated for more and more expenditure on Railways, as they considered that that was the best way of opening up the country and improving it, and I follow in their footsteps in congratulating the Finance Minister on what he is doing in this budget for Railways. Nobody likes new taxation. We all hate it and we sometimes with the Finance Minister for having misapplied it, but I think we can congratulate him on having introduced this new taxation with a view, as pointed out to the Council, of decreasing the day when our opium-revenue will disappear altogether; and nobody can really call it a new tax when they remember that it is all very well to say that opium will bring in more than is estimated for, but the day must come when the opium-revenue will cease altogether."

"Another point on which I much congratulate him is on his Currency policy, 25 millions of rupees which he has put forward—I won't say as the ultimate goal, but the goal in the meantime, and until that is reached the whole of the profits from exchange will go to that reserve. I take it that that is not a final way in the matter, because he has not said, when that point of 25 millions is reached we will cease to pile up the reserve. I take it when that point is reached what will happen then is that Government will consider themselves free to direct a portion of the profits for other purposes. But, as I said, 25 millions is not the ultimate goal, and a very much larger sum, if properly constituted in the country, will eventually be needed to the reserve."

The Council adjourned on Wednesday, the 30th March 1910

R. SHEEPSHANES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT

Of the cost of the Administration Office affected by the formation of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

	1884-1895.		1895-1900.	
	Bengal.	Assam.	Bengal.	Eastern Bengal and Assam.
1. Staff of Administration and his staff, including establishment, allowances (280 Enquiry and Trial) and Contingencies.	8,78,000	70,500	5,75,000	1,87,500
2. Civil Institution, Public Works Secretary, Public Secretary, Judicial Secretary, Registrar, Office Establishment and Contingencies.	5,20,000	1,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000
3. Legislative Council.	40,000	—	20,000	400
4. Secretariat.	8,00,000	—	5,15,000	1,75,000
5. Contingencies.	5,00,000	—	5,15,000	1,30,000
6. Inspector General of Police, Personal Assistant, Deputy Inspector General and Office Establishment, Attorney General and Contingencies.	1,15,000	—	6,00,000	1,40,000
7. Inspector General of Prisons, Office Establishment and Contingencies.	5,000	—	80,000	40,000
8. Inspector General of Stamps, Taxes, Excise and Customs, Office Establishment, Allowances and Contingencies.	1,10,000	10,000	1,00,000	10,000
9. Inspector General of Civil Hospitals (or Principal Medical Officer) and his Establishment and Contingencies.	1,00,000	—	1,00,000	40,000
10. Secretary, Government, Deputy Secretary, Government, Office Establishment and Contingencies.	1,00,000	—	1,00,000	40,000
11. Director of Public Instruction and his Establishment and Contingencies.	1,00,000	—	1,00,000	40,000
12. Assistant Secretary, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Secretary of Local Funds, and Office Establishment and Contingencies.	1,00,000	—	1,00,000	40,000
13. Director of Local Funds and Assistant, and his Establishment and Contingencies.	1,00,000	—	1,00,000	40,000
Total ..	18,00,000	80,500	10,00,000	3,00,000
	18,80,500		10,40,000	

* See page 511 and 512.

† See page 511 and 512.

APPENDIX D.*

STATEMENT

OF

Estimated non-recurring expenditure incurred owing to the formation of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

WORKS AT Dacca.

	Rs.
(1) Government House	7,00,000
(2) Secretariat (including the Accountant General's office which is estimated to cost approximately 2 lakhs)	15,75,000
(3) Superintending and Executive Engineers' offices	41,328
(4) Post Master General's office	2,81,164
(5) Land	6,28,304
(6) Roads	3,00,000
(7) Central Prison Buildings	1,05,740
(8) Division of Dacca Railways	1,75,000
(9) Drainage	1,00,000
(10) Improvement of site	2,00,000
(11) Buildings for Government officials	6,94,540
(12) Water-works	5,00,000
(13) Contingencies	2,30,000
(14) Contribution to City Sanitation Scheme	1,00,000
Total	52,91,368
(15) (a) Temporary buildings	2,00,000
(b) Do. maintenance charges	62,500
Grand Total	54,53,868

NOTE.—The total expenditure to the end of January 1912 has been Rs. 33,83,334 including temporary buildings. The maintenance charges amount to Rs. 40,400 to end of March 1909.

* File page 175.

APPENDIX E.*

Statement giving for the year 1906-1909 the total expenditure from public funds † (1) on primary schools alone and (2) on education of all kinds (including primary education), and the rate of expenditure per head of population from public funds (a) on education and (b) on primary schools.

Period.	Population, excluding Native States.	Expenditure from public funds † on education.	Expenditure from public funds † on primary schools.	Rate of expenditure from public funds on education per head of population.	Rate of expenditure from public funds on primary schools per head of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras	20,150,180	Rs. 61,74,070	Rs. 27,50,000	Rs. 3. 0. 2	Rs. 1. 3. 0
Bengal	18,513,750	81,40,190	25,75,000	4. 3. 2	2. 0. 11
Bombay	16,312,000	61,46,500	21,45,000	3. 7. 0	2. 0. 0
Central Provinces	17,040,700	50,30,000	16,15,000	2. 9. 0	1. 2. 0
Coastal	16,440,000	54,30,500	1,10,000	3. 2. 0	0. 0. 0
Eastern Bengal and Assam	9,212,000	24,61,000	1,10,000	2. 6. 0	0. 0. 0
Central Provinces and Berar	11,000,000	33,00,000	1,10,000	2. 9. 0	0. 0. 0
North-West Frontier Province	2,000,000	5,10,000	1,10,000	2. 5. 0	0. 0. 0
Total	100,000,000	3,81,00,000	1,15,00,000	3. 8. 0	1. 3. 0

* File page 175.

† The figures shown are expenditure for "public funds" inclusive of public expenditure, whether Imperial, Provincial or Municipal, and expenditure from District or Local Board funds.

APPENDIX P.*

STATEMENT I.

Statement relating to Indian Government Scholars nominated by the Universities.

Year.	University.	Name of scholar.	Description of service to India.
1905	Calcutta ..	(1) Jagadish Nath Das Gupta, B.A. ..	Member of Presidency College Council, Calcutta, and Professor of English Literature, Presidency College, Calcutta.
1906	Bombay ..	(2) Pankaj Pranjali Khetkar, B.A. ..	Member of the Bombay High Court (sitting at Nagpur).
1907	Bombay ..	(3) Channarayn Kulkarni, B.A. ..	Secret. Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras.
1908	Panjab ..	(4) Bhabhara Lal ..	Chief Justice, District Court at Meerut.
1908	Calcutta ..	(5) Abin Chandra, B.A. ..	Magistrate and Sessions Judge at the Provincial Prison, Calcutta.
1908	Bombay ..	(6) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	Assistant Secretary, Bombay High Court (sitting at the Bombay Bench).
1908	Madras ..	(7) P. K. P. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(8) Mahomed Akbarul Hossain, B.A. ..	Deputy Collector in the Provincial Civil Service, United Provinces.
1908	Calcutta ..	(9) J. P. Sanyal, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(10) Lala Girdhar Das ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(11) Abin Chandra, B.A. ..	(Assigned elsewhere.)
1908	Aligarh ..	(12) G. K. Sanyal, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(13) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(14) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(15) Abin Chandra, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(16) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(17) Abin Chandra, B.A. ..	Assistant Secretary, Calcutta High Court.
1908	Panjab ..	(18) Lala Girdhar Das ..	Chief Justice, District Court.
1908	Calcutta ..	(19) Jagadish Nath Das Gupta, B.A. ..	Member of Bombay Bar and Council, Law College, Calcutta.
1908	Bombay ..	(20) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	Indian Civil Service (assigned).
1908	Aligarh ..	(21) Bhabhara Lal ..	Principal, Government College, Panjab.
1908	Panjab ..	(22) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(23) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(24) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(25) Abin Chandra, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(26) Bhabhara Lal ..	Indian Educational Service, and Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta.
1908	Bombay ..	(27) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	Member of the Provincial Educational Service, United Provinces, and Professor of Mathematics, Queen's College, Benares.
1908	Madras ..	(28) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	India Professor of Economics, Calcutta University.
1908	Panjab ..	(29) Lala Girdhar Das ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(30) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(31) Bhabhara Lal ..	Professor of Mathematics, Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
1908	Bombay ..	(32) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	Professor of History, Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
1908	Madras ..	(33) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	Professor of Mathematics, Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
1908	Calcutta ..	(34) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(35) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(36) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(37) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	(Assigned elsewhere.)
1908	Bombay ..	(38) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	India Professor of Mathematics, Calcutta University.
1908	Aligarh ..	(39) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(40) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(41) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(42) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(43) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(44) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(45) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(46) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(47) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(48) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(49) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(50) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(51) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(52) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(53) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(54) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(55) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(56) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(57) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(58) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(59) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(60) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(61) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(62) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(63) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(64) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(65) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(66) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(67) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(68) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(69) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(70) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(71) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(72) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(73) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(74) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(75) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(76) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(77) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(78) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(79) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(80) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(81) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(82) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(83) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(84) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(85) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(86) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(87) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(88) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(89) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(90) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(91) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(92) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(93) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(94) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(95) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Panjab ..	(96) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Calcutta ..	(97) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Aligarh ..	(98) Bhabhara Lal ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Bombay ..	(99) Keshav Ganesh Deshpande, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..
1908	Madras ..	(100) P. K. Srinivas, B.A. ..	I.C.S. ..

STATEMENT II.

Statement relating to State Technical Schools.

Financial year	Province	Name of scholars	Status of studies	Occupation after return to India
1904-05	Bombay	(1) P. M. Mulla	Textile industry	Agent, handling machinery materials, parts, and doing machine, Bombay, Manager, Bombay Mills
		(2) V. E. Pethai	Textile study with special reference to electricity in its application to textile equipments and to the training of textile labour	
		(3) K. Hingwadi	Textile industry	Principal, Serampore Weaving Institute.
		(4) H. G. Dand	Wearing	Manager, Bhamburda College, Bombay
1904-05	Bombay	(1) H. C. Na	Do	Consulting Mining Engineer.
		(2) Ashi Rao	Do	Do
		(3) P. K. Desai	Projecting the statistics in Canada, under Geological Survey of Canada	Assistant, Department of Geological Survey of India
		(4) N. G. Datta	Wearing	(Holding Lectures at Birmingham University.)
1904-05	Central Provinces	(1) A. M. Rao	Do	
		(2) S. Pandey	Do	
		(3) H. E. Dand	Textile industry	Geographical Weaving Expert, Madras.
		(4) P. D. Subramani	Katallurgy	
1904-05	Bombay	(1) M. K. Rao	Wearing	
		(2) C. K. Acharya	Do	Employed at Madras College, Madras and Kanton.
		(3) Lakshmi Choud	Spinning	
		(4) L. K. Rao	Do	
1904-05	Central Provinces	(1) A. K. Rao	Textile chemistry in connection with textile fibres and weaving and dyeing.	
		(2) M. P. Pandey	Textile industry.	
		(3) K. J. Datta	Dyeing and bleaching.	
		(4) S. K. Datta	Wearing and printing with textile chemistry and with printing.	
1904-05	Bombay	(1) P. T. Rao	Textile chemistry.	
		(2) M. Choudhary	Wearing.	
		(3) H. M. Datta	Chemical engineering.	
		(4) P. T. Datta	Wearing.	
1904-05	Bombay	(1) S. K. Rao	Textile chemistry applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fibres.	
		(2) S. K. Rao	Dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fibres.	
		(3) S. K. Rao	Dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fibres.	
		(4) S. K. Rao	Dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fibres.	
1904-05	Bombay	(1) S. K. Rao	Textile chemistry applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fibres.	
		(2) S. K. Rao	Dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fibres.	
		(3) S. K. Rao	Dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fibres.	
		(4) S. K. Rao	Dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fibres.	
1904-05	Bombay	(1) S. K. Rao	Textile chemistry applied to the dyeing, bleaching, finishing and printing of textile fibres.	
		(2) S. K. Rao	Dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fibres.	
		(3) S. K. Rao	Dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fibres.	
		(4) S. K. Rao	Dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fibres.	

(Republished by Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 26th March 1912.

PRESENT:

His Excellency THE EARL OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
 Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*,
 and 14 Members, of whom 49 were Additional Members.

DISCUSSION OF BUDGET FOR 1912-13.

The Hon'ble Mr. MARBLE said:—“My Lord, I desire to refer very briefly to one or two matters of some little importance. As a non-official member in this Council I have had my own opinion, and my mind also, in the expectation of hearing some useful facts from our non-official Indian Members such as I have gathered from my own experience in the past, facts upon which we could build a theory safely. Instead we have rather received theories upon which facts were gathered in a very intelligent, in a very instructive manner, but in a manner that did not wholly convince me that my hunger for facts had been satisfied. I should like, my Lord, before I say another word, to say at this stage of the debate, when Members will have no opportunity of replying to anything that I may say, that I am not speaking at any member at all, but rather taking up subjects that Members have spoken of in connection with the Budget. These Members have been speaking here on various subjects connected with the Budget, and it is to some schools of thought that they have represented connected with the Budget that I wish to speak.

“The first point to which I wish to refer is the separation of the judiciary from the executive, about which some remarks have been made here. And if I look at the Budget, instead of meddling with the Government on the delay that has taken place in introducing the scheme referred to, I would rather congratulate Government on the judicious caution that has been displayed in bringing in a movement of very great importance, some of the results of which might be very advantageous, but others of which, if the standpoint from which I look at it is correct, would be rather disastrous. The administration of justice is looked upon by some people as merely sitting upon a seat in a Court of justice and technically interpreting the laws of certain laws. I do not think it is that in any country of the world; it is that here kind of all countries in the world, where Englishmen coming out to this country have a great deal to learn about the people, about their habits of thought and feeling, their social conditions, all of which are a sealed book to them until they come here. That book is not open to them in the moment at which they come here, nor in the very early years of their career as they learn all its secrets, but later in life. I should imagine from what I have seen that it is during the period from the first 12 to 15, sometimes even 20, years of their career as civil servants that Englishmen get that mastery of facts which makes them so very useful later in life. I am far from saying that they are not very useful before. But I do say that in the person of a Judge a civil servant requires to know a great deal more of the people of this country than he can learn if he is detached off from the executive line very early in his career. It is when the man moves about through his district as an officer possessing both magisterial and executive powers that he comes to know the conditions of life to which he would here have an absolute stranger if, at any early period of his career, he were required to elect the judicial service. In the scheme which was sent to the Government of Bengal and by that Government circulated to each of the various associations, in one of which I am, there was an advocate in which the end of this experiment was stated at something like 15 lakhs of rupees for this one province of Bengal. It is in connection with that estimate that I have to say what I wish to say. I have no hesitation in saying that in my humble opinion a sum so small could hardly be made of these 15 lakhs of rupees than by using them in that particular manner. I think it for reasons most of which I have already stated. It is sometimes also said that a third-quarter ought not to be a third-tier. This is one of those statements which belong to theory rather than to facts, because, as everybody knows, the magisterial work of a district is largely in the hands of the District Magistrate, and it is he who is really the third-tier, he or one of the subordinate Magistrates. To a large extent the practical value of the executive when it touches the masses depends on the magisterial powers that a Magistrate of a district possesses, and I wish to stress Your Lordship that I am putting forward not an official view but a non-official view, which has made many converts in recent years. For the Magistrate of the district to preserve what some people consider a red rag, namely, his prestige—which is

absolutely necessary for the peace and safety of his district—I will not say that that is exclusively but it is very largely procured by his possession of those double powers which enable him when he travels about to be what I used to hear 30 years ago called the "Māori Top" of the district. No doubt things have changed and municipal government has taken the place of the old paternal rule. We cannot put the same loads back on the dial, but we can still preserve as much as possible of those old notions that make the ruling class of the country loved, respected and trusted by the people in the most serious crises of their lives. I am speaking, my Lord, of persons and things that have fallen within my own personal experience. I do earnestly hope, if the scheme of separating the new-school from the judiciary is ever carried out, that it will be carried out at a very much later stage of the judicial officer's career than that at which the separation is proposed in some of the schemes which I have seen. Personally, though my opinion may not be worth much, I think it will be wise to make the transfer earlier than the time at which a man is appointed a High Court Judge. Possibly, it might be found expedient later on to do it when he is confined to the office of Resident Judge, but certainly any earlier period would deprive him of one of the most valuable sources of official education, much of which no man now enjoys, and for which I see no substitute in any of the theoretical schemes that I have seen recommended. People say you should do this and do that, but from what source is it proposed to supply the very valuable experience that a district officer gathers in these years, in which he has executed both functions? I do not see that the advocates of the new scheme propose any substitute for this source of supply which they desire to extinguish.

"I should like to say a few words also on the subject of railway expenditures. I am not an expert at all, but like other people I have my eyes and ears open to what is published on the subject, and I am a little surprised that it has not been more clearly realised that, in an agricultural country like this, with natural resources also undeveloped, although technical education, as has been stated, is very valuable and one source is an aid, the first need of this great country is the extension of transport whether by railway or by waterway. Transport is one of the first necessities of this country, and it will be found in the years to come that if our railways and our feeder lines were more intelligently developed, there are potential guarantees to which justice is imperfectly done now, which would throw open their food products into wider markets than those which they now reach. My Lord, this is a matter for which personally as an individual taxpayer I feel very thankful for the very thought and forethought with which the Railway Board is directing its operations. I think that the more speedily railways and feeder lines are pushed on the better for us, and I should wish that some little attention was also given to our inland waterways. We are all familiar with the report of the Commission at home which has lately been published, and though the conditions are somewhat different in this country, yet in respect of certain conditions in which it is said the Continent of Europe enjoys greater advantages than our own little island, this country enjoys even greater advantages than the Continent of Europe. We have large rivers. I remember the time when as a little boy I saw fleets steaming up the Ganges which have almost disappeared. There is a source of traffic in which competitors are not particular as to speed, and in which greater safety can be secured by water transport, and I think that kind of traffic would be redeveloped if more attention was paid to our inland waterways. I am aware that this subject has attracted official attention and I have no doubt that it will attract more, but when reforms tell us that you should cut down railways by halves and turn the money on to other expenditures, if it is not really a case of the footman cutting off the blanket at one end to add to the other end, it certainly is resembling something from trial balance and transferring it to the lost vital interests.

"One more subject on which I wish to dwell lightly is the big education question. We have had to-day on that subject much talk. I am in perfect accord, and I wish to join those who have thanked the Director, Mr. George, for his most sympathetic speech and I may say almost illuminating speech on the subject. I thank him for this country and especially for my own community. Still there are things in connection with education that ought to be kept to mind. Comparisons are being made between this country and England. The analogy would hold better if we of this country—and here I place myself beside my Indian friends—realised some essential features of English education. What has made education succeed as well in England and in post-British? The people of Great Britain generally have done a great deal to provide endowments from private wealth, and the State has laid up resources on which the present thrives, and it is part of our duty—My duty as a very humble member of one small community but even so the duty of wealthy Indians—to stir up one another to something like the strenuous rivalry that will place this country in a position that might furnish a parallel to England and Scotland. What endowments have we in this country laid up by the men from whom you just benefit? I have heard it said that very little money is shown by the rich for the masses in this country. I do not pretend to stand firm in judgment on anything, my Lord, but I do think that there is much to be said, when people cry out for primary education, for the people of this country, to give the Government a lead in it by endowing private colleges to a much larger extent than has ever been done in the past, and thus releasing funds apart on high education. I have heard the great despatch of 1874 quoted in this place, and any one who has read it intelligently must have been struck by the passage quoted by Mr. Orange in his last report in which it is said that we raise things in the proportion of what we pay for

Does it think it might not be the individual paper who will benefit, it will be his countrymen. The despatch is distinct with the principle that before private enterprise in other words should support its own higher education. The Government was only to give a hand in it; and here, my Lord, I think I may well refer to a matter in which my own community is especially concerned. I lay claim to no originality on the point, because I have seen it repeated over and over again in the public Press and elsewhere; but I repeat it here. This despatch refers specially to the old Sanskrit Academy, an institution started by the despatched community in order to educate their own people, and the despatch refers to it on the kind of instruction that the Government should have in this country. Well, my Lord, if the policy of the Government had been so shaped that private enterprise would have been more distinctly and decidedly fostered, I think a great deal more justice would have been done not only to ourselves, who are in a more microscopic country, but to the middle classes of this country. It is good for men to be stirred up to self-help in that way, and I do say that if in this country more money was supplied by the classes who had benefited by higher education they would have undergone, in the self-denial which would have been imposed upon them, a moral discipline that would have resulted in their favour, and it might have put a stop to sundry unpleasant eruptions that we have witnessed lately. It would have given us a more robust type of educated people, it would not only have given us colleges conducted by people who had paid for them, but it would have given us colleges in which the educated men of this country would live with English men in teaching their young. They would have gathered from English people the best of English life and manners, and they would have taught Englishmen something that they need to learn, and these institutions would have been spread all over the country. I have no doubt, my Lord, that the Education Department is striving to do its very best, and I do not stand up to criticize merely or to condemn, but I do think that if a little more stress was laid in the future than in the past upon those portions of the despatch that encouraged private enterprise, a great deal more could have been done.

"One more point I wish to dwell upon that I would not have touched but that an Hon'ble Indian member has referred to it, and that is residing in this country. I shall say very little on this subject. I know all the difficulties of the subject, because I have studied it for over 29 years; but I do wish to say that I honestly believe that, if food-saving had not been dropped here as it has been, the British Army would have been much the better by at least some men—I will not venture to say how many—so that their country's worth would have been received in placed local recruits.

"In conclusion I wish to add my humble voice to that of speakers who have preceded me in thanking Your Lordship for what you have done for us all. I do not wish to say any set phrases, but I do wish to say that though I believe Your Lordship to be the large-minded to count any difference of opinion in this Council, I do not think that there is any one in this country who does not understand and appreciate the spirit in which Your Lordship has acted in this country; and I wish to thank you, my Lord, on behalf of myself and my community, most heartily and most sincerely that I am able to address you from this place today."

The Hon'ble Mr. MANNING, HANCOCK said:—"My Lord, the details of the Financial Statement were so thoroughly and exhaustively discussed in the committee stage that I thought that no room was left for discussion on the Budget in its final form. But the two—the startling and unexpected turn—the debate has assumed in this Council has convinced me that human ingenuity has no limit, and can have no limit, in bringing innumerable subjects under the purview of financial administration. Apart from the expenditure and collection of the same amounts on irrigation, education, primary and technical, railway expenditure and what not, we had the pleasure of hearing the congratulations to the Secretary of State on the election of a national leader of the people to the high post of an executive member of a Provincial Government. We had further the edification of listening to a grave and serious indictment of the Government of India in affecting the partition of Bengal, the great wrong and the terrible injustice that had been done to the people by this ingenuitous measure, and an eloquent and pathetic appeal to Your Excellency to undo it. My Lord, I was prepared for a prolonged debate, but I confess that I did not imagine such subjects creeping into a discussion of the Financial Statement. I also feel that most of the members here, both official and non-official, have had to say something on the general topics of the country. Well, I think, Sir, that I should be perhaps failing in my duty if I had not said upon this occasion although it may be late yesterday evening I did not intend to speak at all. So I leave the indulgence of this Council for a very few minutes—I shall not trespass on its patience for very long.

"My Lord, before I deal with the subject before this Council—the Budget—I desire to enter my most sincere and emphatic protest against the motion, the unguarded words, which we all so unwittingly witnessed in this Council yesterday. We had then four times Your Lordship pronounced the disapproval of the position of Bengal as set of order; but disregarding all the respect due to Your Excellency, and unworthy of the dignity of this great assembly, the speech was followed to the last sentence, even to the last word. The rules provide that the member who the member speaking shall remain his seat—I am sorry to say, my Lord, that this rule has not been observed up to this time by any one here—and that the order of the chair on a point of order shall be final. If the rules are not properly observed or observed only in their breach, I am afraid this Council will degenerate into a gathering of unruly schoolboys.

The Hon'ble Mr. DAWSON.—“I rise in a point of order, Your Excellency. This is a matter for Your Excellency to decide. I do not think it is a matter which falls within the province of any other member to comment on.”

His Excellency THE GOVERNOR.—“I do not think the Honorable Member is out of order.”

The Hon'ble Mr. MANNING HALL.—“I thank Your Lordship. Paying to the gallery may be a fine and pleasant pastime, but when it involves the loss of our self-respect and dignity then it becomes rather a questionable proceeding.” I hope and trust that in future we shall observe the rules and abide by the rulings of the chair. My Lord, I yield to none in this Council in freely, boldly, and if need be and if the interests of my country demand it even strongly, criticising Government measures, but there must be a limit to everything, and I draw the line when the decorum and dignity of this Council is at stake. Not enough of this summary and unpleasant topic. I proceed to the consideration of the budget and the criticisms of the Honorable Members.

“My Lord, the dominating note of the Session both in the committee stage and in yesterday's debate was a demand from both the non-official and official members for money—for more money. Among the non-official members the first place must of course be given to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Gokhale. He demands a few crores to be distributed over a number of years for primary education, and I confess that my sympathies are entirely with him on this point. I would entail many of the expenditures in the budget. I would go even to the length of imposing fresh taxation for this urgent reform. If it be money to spend for free primary education for our people, I plead guilty to the charge, and am ready and willing to take the consequences. Then, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Bhambhani wants 50 lakhs for his irrigation scheme. Again there is my Hon'ble friend Mr. Modhakar with his one crore for a polytechnic institute, and also a modest sum of 6 lakhs for education and sanitation in his own Province—the Central Provinces and Berar. My Lord, as regards this last demand I would ask Your Lordship to give two a Legislative Council of his own and have done with it. The will now as in before from entering into the field of purely Provincial Finance. My Lord, the official members from the different provinces are no better in this incessant and persistent demands for funds. This Council must have been struck with the fact that the official members one after the other get up and claimed for their own particular Province the distinction of being the most economical Province in the whole of India. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Francis, whose forcible representation of the case of his Province we all so much admired yesterday, and whose speech was an excellent in every respect but for an awkward reference to the attendance in this Council of my absent friend the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, poured to his own and I believe to the satisfaction of most of us that the Punjab was the most economical Province and was in great need of money. Well, I must say that he had converted me to his own view until I heard my Hon'ble friend Mr. Agar, the champion of the new Province—the Arsenal of all the other Provinces—and I hold fast to this view, until I am converted by some other official member, that the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, in spite of the numerous attacks upon its finances, is really the most economical Province in the financially distracted country. My Lord, I do not pretend to be an authority on the finances of the country, but if my Hon'ble friend Sir Ray Frederick Wilson has experienced one-thousandth part of the profligates of these demands and counter-demands that I have experienced, I can only say that I do not envy his position; I would not like to be in his place for anything in this world. My Lord, I am positive that the sympathies of my Hon'ble friend are entirely with the people of this country, and he would have liked to meet their demands in full; but the great spending departments of the Government of India are so many obstacles in his way. They are certainly hammering at his door and he, like the kind-hearted gentleman that he is, cannot refuse them admittance.

“My Lord, fresh taxes have been imposed upon the country in a central year and two seasons have been assigned for this annual course. The first is the contraction in the optimum-revenue and the second the expenditure consequent upon the creation of the new Province. I need not speak much at the first point, because it has now been admitted that a country has no right to traffic in and benefit from the increased habits of another country. As my friend Mr. Gokhale so well said the other day, that so long we have benefited from this traffic, and it is only just and right that we should bear the loss now.

“As regards the expenditures in the new Province, I am aware that I am treading on delicate ground. My Lord, this is neither the proper time nor the fit occasion for a full discussion of the subject of the partition of Bengal. Your Lordship has ruled it out of order as irrelevant. I wish that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose, whom I am sorry to find absent from his place to-day, had brought this question in the form of a resolution and invited this Council to pronounce its verdict by passing it to a division. Then and then alone the country would have been able to fully judge of the views held by the several parties to this question. As yet the people affected by the measure, and for that matter the British public itself, have heard only one side of the question. The other side has not been heard at all. But the time is coming, and soon coming, when the other side will also be heard, and that is no uncertain voice.

"My Lord, let us turn to the financial aspect of this question. Before the creation of the new Province the outlying parts of the old Province were shamefully neglected. My own Province of Bihar was incessantly crying for money to carry on some of the much-needed improvements and reforms; but the inevitable answer was lack of funds. Bihar is the most densely populated part of the two Provinces—as a matter of fact I might say of the whole of India. Even being one of the richest and best-endowed Provinces it has become the poorest and the most wretched. Now it is the centre of famine, plague and malaria. The case of my co-religionists from Eastern Bengal—and there are no less than 15 millions of Muhammadans in Eastern Bengal—has been so well put and so eloquently pleaded by my Hon'ble friend Master Sarnath Haide, that I need not go over the same ground. Before the partition the Belahis and the Muhammadans of Eastern Bengal were simply hewers of wood and drawers of water. They had no voice, no influence in their own country. Calcutta and a few other districts had simply sucked our life-blood. But all this is changed and changing every day. If Bengal Proper has become self-conscious, we Belahis have also become self-conscious and are vigilant and alert in asserting and protecting our rights and interests.

"My Lord, my Province requires financial help, which has now become possible. We have ventured about injustice involved in this administrative measure. Injustice indeed! It is for those parts of the Province which have been starved up to this time to complain of injustice and not for the hitherto favoured parts of Government. My Lord, you cannot have good and efficient Government without paying for it. I ask this Council whether it is safe to keep the burning salience of Bihar and Eastern Bengal shrouded in ignorance and darkness for lack of funds? Is it fair, is it just? Do we not put our fair properties at issue? Then why should we not derive proportionate benefits? My Lord, on the strength of the views of Lord MacDonnell, the problem of Bengal has been called a blunder and Your Excellency has been invited to undo it. I, on the other hand, knowing and realising full well the responsibility that attaches to the officership of a member of this Council, most emphatically assert that if the Government meddled with this beneficent measure it would be committing an act of supreme folly. It would be creating serious discontent and unrest where none exist now.

"A few words more, my Lord, and I have done. I beg to repeat my congratulations to my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister for producing a budget which is certainly the best that could be produced under the circumstances. I sympathise with him in being compelled to impose fresh taxation, but at the same time rejoice with him in arranging it in such a manner that the burden will fall lightly, if at all, on the poorer classes, and I wish him a prosperous Budget for the next year, in the hope—and I hope my Hon'ble friend will remember these words—that he will be able to give a sympathetic hearing to the numerous representations of the non-official members of this Council. I do not want money, but only a sympathetic consideration of our requests.

"My Lord, my final appeal is to Your Excellency personally. We Indians are not ungrateful people and cannot forget all the good that Your Excellency has done to our country. I hope, my Lord, that in your well-earned retirement and rest from the cares and anxieties of State, Your Lordship will inspire my country some of the deplorable incidents that have recently occurred and that Your Excellency will sometimes remember old India."

The Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson said:—"My Lord, I have no intention of joining the band of critics who have assailed the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, although his correctness, where Punjab finances are concerned, must be somewhat empty. I do not intend to depart from the purely defensive attitude adopted by my Hon'ble Colleague, the official representative of my Province; but that attitude, my Lord, is not inconsistent with the expression of an intention that we are willing to receive any suggestion that may come our way, and we will raise no objection if the Hon'ble Finance Minister conveys it in the form of 'conscience money.'"

The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fawcett Wilson:—"The Finance Minister, if I may be permitted to say so, is usually in receipt of conscience money; he does not pay it."

The Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson said:—"Now do I propose to raise the question of Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal even from the financial point of view, though they do appear to have been making rather a mess of it in the new province, across our border, judging from the latest news from Peshawar. The Peshawar riots, however, suggest a reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon who has twitted us about the number of our police. I am afraid, my Lord, that the character of the people of Northern India is such that they are rather given to brooding each other's hands. Were this practice of sowing discord abandoned in favour of that more inoffensive in Eastern Bengal our Pikes Hill would be less and our court-house more in the future. It should be remembered, moreover, that there is a good deal of what may be called hereditary crime still in the Punjab—blood-feuds and cattle thieving. The time is not long past when cattle-raiding was a profession for predators, as it once was on the Scottish border, and in the more remote parts of the Province hereditary predations are wont to recur. Finally, as regards the number of our police, do we not, my Lord, give a bonus to the Government of India for seven months of the year, and wish we not take measures to protect them? I have referred to the riots for highway in Eastern Bengal. I am afraid that the growth of the illegitimate spirit in the Punjab too has become very marked. There is something wrong about our judicial system. The Criminal Procedure Code was designed for the protection of about 20 persons at a time when the position of the legal profession in the country was not a very

prominent one. Now our friends the lawyers have become so powerful, that it is the Courts and Magistrates who require protection. The prolongation of proceedings is almost never but brought a public scandal, and, it is needless to say, costs the taxpayer a very heavy sum indeed. When, as it often now is, the judicial has come to encumber the executive, it should not be forgotten that the judicial may be entirely in the hands of our lawyer friends. The People is the last province in which the transfer of power from the executive to the judicial should be allowed, and for this reason I would appeal to the Hon'ble the Home Member to give his support to the proposals of the Local Government for bettering the position of the executive side of the Provincial Civil Service. The Native Assistant Commissioners employed on executive work are at present at a very considerable disadvantage in the matter of pay and prospects as compared with those in the judicial line. The betterment of their position will cost nothing to Imperial Exchequer because the Punjab Government, I believe, bears all the cost.

"I cannot conclude these remarks, my Lord, without expressing the gratitude of my province, and especially the arduousness of my province, to You, Excellency for the kind and generous interest which you have always shown for us. It is no long time when we were organizing the Punjab Chiefs Association, and I can never forget Your Excellency's kind help and encouragement to me in the work which I had before me then, and I can assure Your Excellency that after Your Excellency is settled in your country and in your home there, Your Excellency's name will ever be remembered with affection and with respect by the aristocracy of the Punjab.

"My Lord, my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Nathaniel Hogg, referring to the remark made by the Maharaja of Baroda in connection with the appointment of the Maharaja of Rohilk to the Executive Council of Madras, has referred in a sensible way to the words used by the Maharaja of Baroda, 'the aristocracy being the natural leaders of the people in this country, My Lord, all I wish to say is that time alone will prove whether they are or not."

The Hon'ble MEMBER MR. UGAR SINGH KHAN said:—"My Lord, at the time of our disposal of about I have given up the idea of touching or raising important subjects. In the beginning I wanted to bring them to the notice of Government either by way of questions or resolutions. But when I found that they did not suit the current financial circumstances, I thought they would involve a useless waste of time, energy, and also money which is spent on these enlarged Councils.

"Yesterday I meant to discuss many subjects, but as a good number of them have already been dealt with by the Honourable Members in their various speeches I have cordially avoided their repetition.

"Knowing that Your Excellency was going to give me a chance on this Council I have been carefully studying the budget speeches for the last few years, which as I expressed as that I could not make out why the Government could not see its way to accept certain useful and necessary proposals urged by certain Members.

"However, seeing things clearly now, I have found out that all the different heads in the budget for which certain sums have been allotted have been first carefully considered by the heads of the various departments and then thoroughly examined by the Hon'ble Finance Member; and although the budget is an approximate estimate and thus open to discussion, yet I think that only small and reasonable changes can generally be possible in it, and any off-hand criticism may be based on defective information, as one can plainly see from the sweeping charges proposed by taking sums from one head and then raising it, and putting crosswise the other towards one for which the credit's side may have been prejudiced. It is not object to wholesale criticisms which may sometimes prove very helpful, if they be based on strong grounds, by equally considering and balancing the necessities of all different heads.

"My Lord, there are only two points I want to briefly mention today.

"The first is that there is a change most necessarily required of making such alterations in those sections of the Indian Penal Code which deal with the offences against the State as to make them more stringent, and I think the Government will have to do this sooner or later as a preventive measure, and I hope it will not wait to be able to make a strong case by giving illustrations as my Hon'ble friend Sir Herbert Risley, who had to show strong reasons by giving a string of illustrations to justify his introduction of the Press Bill. My Lord, I see no the slandering of clouds and am very to differ with the opinion that everything has passed off."

"I should like to ask Your Lordship to redress every grievance if possible by having public opinion to seek a way that the interests of one community may not suffer or clash with another. I must ask for funds even if there is very little available at present for the appointment of a Commission or Committee to inquire into the causes of present discontent and the grievances of individuals as well of communities, and to suggest plans how to remedy all this and to bear witness directly and in those which would place that body in possession of real matters on a large scale. In this way much good can be done, and over the oppressed and disaffected, whose troubles could not without doing something or other, may give vent to their feelings and be relieved to some extent, and any money spent in this direction will be well spent."

"At the same time I strongly urge that we should award severe punishment to State officers and for the suppression of opium and other vices, namely of sedition. In connection with this, though I know a good bit has already been done in that direction, I should ask the Government to be still more liberal in increasing the power and scope of the Criminal Intelligence Department. I know, my Lord, that at this stage the expenses incurred on my suggestions or on undetected, detectable or non-detectable, as all these schemes we must for ordinary life and prosperity, while the reduction of government expenditure is so important, and to the extent which some of these schemes at the expense of the Government to bring a speedy end to itself in whatever best financial and progress circumstances it may be.

"My Lord, I shall now briefly touch on the other point, that is, our present system of education. But as it was thoroughly discussed the other day, I do not like to go into the details. I shall come to the question of one and again ask for a most needed fund to support a Commission, not to devise means to put his schemes into operation, but entirely for a different purpose, that is, to suggest some definite and radical changes in the present system of education, the curriculum of our schools and colleges, and the time for school hours and for the introduction of technical education on an improved scale. My Lord, this scheme will not require so large a sum of money as was calculated the other day, but only a portion of the sum budgeted under Education in the current estimate.

"My Hon'ble Colleagues the Maharaja of Baroda has said all that I wished to say about the chief causes of sedition, and I only suggest this as a possible remedy.

"No number of higher or lower grades of service along with the increased technical education would absorb the overflow of students, and that only would be a temporary relief up to some extent.

"I should like to see some changes introduced in the course of teaching as would suit the mental conception of the students. At present a boy is required to sit for 5 or 6 hours in the school and spend the best portion of the day there and then in pursuing his prescribed lessons and exercises. In old times there existed a system in India, the old village system, which was very useful and suited to the requirements of the country and its people. Lessons and preparations all had to be done there and then in the presence of the teacher, which saved the trouble of references to books and dictionaries, and the rest of the time the boys could use for their own occupation. The other times were chosen so as not to interfere in their daily work in life. My Lord, I have said the above in the way of a suggestion; I do not insist that all this be taken up at once; I shall only urge that these proposals be given a full consideration wherever funds are available, and my only appeal, the sooner the better. If, however, these measures are not met with by any means other than those I have suggested, I shall be quite satisfied.

"Now a few words in conclusion to thank Your Excellency for granting a representation to the dumb masses on the Council. The small class which had already got a number of votes and by making them constantly heard brought on a large section in its own taxation by curtailing the rights of others by the virtue of possessing and thus being able to put in more and able spokesmen to fight its cause.

"But, my Lord, we are contented, we are happy and satisfied. We may eventually achieve, quietly and without making any fuss about for consideration of the Government an equilibrium of taxation and a few other minor differences which exist between the agricultural and non-agricultural, and in this way we sincerely ask the support of Government that our low voices should not be hampered by the strong combination of higher and louder voices. We are thankful to those who try to help us, but so they are not in constant touch with us their help is not always beneficial.

"Lastly, I have to thank Your Excellency on behalf of the landowning classes, for the new interest Year Contract has taken in our welfare and for the excellent financial measures adopted for our good, among which may be mentioned the raising by Your Excellency of the last Gentry Bill, which has saved them from many unnecessary expenses and which I had the honour to oppose on the Punjab Council, and the passing of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, which was a most judicious step and has saved a great amount and has saved landowners from the strong clutches of the money-lenders and the benefits of which will be reaped by generations, and which I should like to see sooner or later applied to other Provinces wherever it may be needed. My Lord, I am glad to say that the Punjab peasantry, the chief monetary power of the Indian Army, has always remained thoroughly loyal and trustworthy, and I can assure Your Lordship that we shall always remain such and shall be ever ready to run down the British stream wherever they may be, as we have been doing since about the commencement of the British Raj in India; and I strongly support the views of my Hon'ble Colleagues, Mr. Fenton, who is the speech of the session has been able to improve the accuracy of some money for the Punjab. We have brought under cultivation vast tracts of waste land and poured labour for the good work, and have brought frequently to India, and in it only second that we should be rewarded for it.

"I congratulate our Finance Member on the budget as a whole, but one would not like to be in his position, particularly on the date of budget debates. I would have liked to say something on the present taxation, but my Hon'ble friend Shree Mahadeo has left nothing to be desired.

"At the end, my Lord, while thanking Your Excellency for all you have done for our country in the way of reforms, etc., etc., and for seeing them through along with unceasing efforts."

"We will feel sorry that Your Excellency's term of office is coming to a close. Being able to know my own heart better, I think I feel it most strongly."

"But, my Lord, we have got one resolution. We know that Your Excellency's heart will be always with us."

"May Your Excellency live long to support our cause in England and overseas."

The Hon'ble NARAYAN SHYAM MURTHI SAHAI KAWADE said:—"My Lord, with Your Excellency's permission I beg to offer a few observations and that very briefly. While speaking on the Budget in past years I drew the attention of the Government among other things to the imperative necessity of effecting retrenchment in the various departments. The Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker agreed with me in the suggestion, but he said that the pressing needs of India will not permit of any large reductions being made. Last year the Hon'ble Sir Guy Farnham Wilson was silent on the point. But I am very glad my Hon'ble friends Mr. Chakrabarti and Mr. Sahasra Rao pressed the matter in the course of the present discussion. The matter is one of great urgency, and as I do not wish to minimize its importance I again bring it to the notice of the Government. My Lord, according to the well-known saying, economy is itself a great income. If the Government is able to effect retrenchment and apply the savings to the many useful purposes which were suggested during the current session, without having recourse to fresh taxation, the people will be thankful to the Government."

"My Lord, it is my pleasant duty to associate myself with the remarks that have fallen from several of my Hon'ble colleagues—remarks that are full of thankfulness and gratitude to Your Excellency. You have, my Lord, generously given the best is yet to the people of this country, and I beg to join the opportunity of expressing the extensive gratitude of the people of this Presidency which I have the honour to represent. At the same time I give expression to the feelings of regret at the prospect of Your Excellency's approaching departure from this country."

"Now, my Lord, coming to a subject touched upon by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Bhagabhai Nath Bawa, I am very sorry to say that he spoke on the much discussed question of the partition of Bengal in the first Budget debate of this Government and greatly enlarged Council. I confess we are obliged to refer to this matter and cannot help expressing my own opinion on such an important question."

"My Hon'ble friend is aware that this question has been regarded as a settled fact by the highest authorities, and I therefore think it is futile to attempt to re-open it, from an administrative point of view. The people who are sincerely concerned and affected by the measure both financially and otherwise are the people of East Bengal, and according to what has fallen from my Hon'ble friend Syed Shaukat Huda it seems to me that the people of that Province are quite content with the present state of affairs and would be opposed to any change. I recognize that the people of Bengal were opposed to the partition and it was carried against their will, which the Hon'ble Member said has brought on financial disaster. But, my Lord, that is no reason why such an act should be repeated against the wishes of the people of the new Province, which I am afraid will bring on a still greater financial disaster and many administrative difficulties."

"In conclusion, I beg to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Finest Member for placing before the Council what may be called on the whole to be a satisfactory Budget."

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERTSON said:—"My Lord, it has been customary at the closing meeting of the session for the members in charge of the different departments of the Government of India to give in review the leading features of the year's administration. The increased facilities for debate which now obtain render it unnecessary to continue this practice, and I shall not incur the risk of being called to order by Your Excellency by attempting to enter upon any general dissertation on the subjects which have engaged our attention during the past year. In the few remarks which I have to make, I therefore propose to confine myself to one or two questions affecting the Department of Commerce and Industry which arise from what has been said by previous speakers."

"I shall take first the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Chakrabarti. I hardly expected that it would be necessary to refer to the policy of Government in industrial matters after the full discussion which took place in the Council on Wednesday last on the subject of technical education. We had then the theory strongly put forward that what India wanted was the highest possible education in the industrial arts. To-day we have had other passages suggested for the industrial ailments of the country, ranging from strong measures of protection to the subsidizing of capitalists by Government and the starting of Government factories. On the first of these remedies there is hardly the occasion to enter into a discussion, but I wish to say something about the further suggestions of my Hon'ble friend. If I understood him aright, he would have Government come to the rescue and draw out capital for investment in industrial enterprise by means of subsidies, and further start model factories to show the way in the working of new manufacturing. His object is one which I quite understand. He says, do not turn out highly trained young men, before these are openings for their talent, or they will be idle and discontented and may become a source of anxiety to Government. Now I

think there is a great deal in this, and it leaves out the private that were made by the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey Anderson in last Wednesday's debate. The policy of Government, as then explained, is by all means to advance industrial study, but to do it in serious and practical lines suited to the needs of the country.

"But when I come to the questions which my friend has proposed for the industrial regeneration of India, I fear that it is impossible for me to agree with him. Unless I am mistaken in regard to his suggestions, I gather that the subsidies that he would give are to be particularly earmarked for inducing Indians to enter the field. He surely meant to say that Government could take up such a position. I am further surprised that he should have such a poor opinion of the business capabilities of Indians as to think it necessary that they should have to be led by the hand in the manner he suggests. In his own part of the country there are commercial undertakings which are most successfully managed by his countrymen without any question of Government subsidy or Government leading. He has heard of the great Empress Cotton Mills at Nagpur, which are managed by an Indian, and which no less an authority than Sir John Howard in his opening speech at the Royal Tat Industrial Conference has described as the model of what a cotton mill ought to be. He must also have heard of the growth of the sugar-cane growing industry in the Central Provinces in which Indians have taken a most independent part. If examples for the encouragement of enterprise are wanted, there are scores, and I think the Hon'ble gentleman may take it that they are better examples than could ever be furnished by Government subsidised or Government managed concern.

"And with regard to this second suggestion of Government management, the Hon'ble Member must surely recognise how difficult, if not impossible, it would be for Government to conduct a business of the nature and on the scale he advocates on a strictly commercial basis. I, for one, am sure that it would be most unlikely to serve as an object lesson to a serious capitalist. There are ways in which Government can help the industries of India; there have been referred to on previous occasions in this Council, and I shall not detail them now. But the Hon'ble Member must recognise that there is a point at which Government assistance must stop and the enterprise of the people take its part.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Yelland Thackeray has criticised the new Factory Bill and has made the suggestion that the recommendations of the Factory Commission have been an aside under orders from England. The Hon'ble Member no doubt refers to the proposal to limit the hours of adult male labour which has been embodied in the draft of the Bill. I can assure him that he is mistaken as to this. The decision that direct limitation of the working hours of men was necessary in the circumstances of India was taken by the Government of India without any suggestion from home and it was taken after very full consideration of the subject and with the very general concurrence of the Provincial Governments. It is the conviction of the Council will perhaps expect to be referred to the stage at which this Bill has arrived. It will be remembered that it was introduced in Council on the 31st July last, when the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey explained at some length the main provisions of the measure. It was then referred for the opinions of Local Governments and others interested in the subject, prior to reference to a Select Committee. The opinions of Local Governments were not, however, all received till the middle of January. The Bill is an elaborate measure and the numerous points raised require careful and mature consideration. It would have been quite impossible in the circumstances for a Select Committee to complete or even to move them through their deliberations on the Bill in the short time at our disposal this session, and the Bill has therefore had to stand over till the Council meets next cold weather."

The Hon'ble Mr. Munn said:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Markham Hughes complained of the weakness of some of the subjects that have been introduced into our debate previously and today. There is no doubt true, but I think that no one who has had any experience of the proceedings of the old Council will fail to agree that, while the discussion has at times, and is almost invariably, ranged over a very wide variety of subjects, still there has been a distinct tendency, a noticeable tendency, to confine it more closely than before to matters that are connected, though that connection was sometimes a slight, with the business of the country. There have been some exceptions, but I propose to follow the general example and to confine myself to-day strictly to matters relating to the Budget. Looking back over the various discussions we have had this session, I am not sure that there is not a good deal to show that may give the Finance Minister some apprehensions. It is true that recently a great deal has been said, and very rightly said, about the necessity for economy, but in the discussions which have passed we have had many suggestions made that show how strong the tendency which has passed we have had many suggestions made that show how strong the tendency will be to follow for the expenditure of the country to develop at a rapid and perhaps at an almost alarming pace. The claims of education in general and of technical education in particular, the claims of irrigation and of sanitation, these have been urged with great force and with arguments against which there is little to oppose except the argument of frugality. At the same time, it is pointed out, and the official members have shown us, how inevitable it is that the expenditure of the Civil Departments will go on increasing. I think myself, as far as I can forecast the future, that there are bound to be further increases in these Departments, both on account of the demands for greater efficiency and because the rise of prices and other causes tend to throw always increasing charges upon the Government. It is all very well to talk positively of 'efficiency' with a capital 'E'. I understand that efficiency

with a capital E means a bureaucratic efficiency, efficiency such as all the departments wish to achieve; and efficiency without a capital E means real and genuine efficiency such as commands itself to the particular agencies. But I am not certain, my Lord, whether the demands of the latter class of efficiency will not involve us in just as heavy expenditures as the former, and I am quite certain, looking to the conditions under which the administration of this country is carried on, that you will not have efficiency in the wider sense without a good deal of efficiency in the departmental sense. Having in view all these matters that must tend to increase the expenditure in this country in the future, I am in entire agreement with those who attach the greatest importance to the observation of economy. I think it is hardly possible to over-rate the importance of a strict attention to economy in all branches of the administration of India. It is necessary in all countries that expenditure by the State should be closely scrutinized, and it is certainly no less necessary in India than elsewhere.

"In the departments with which I am more particularly concerned, reference has been made to the question of restricting expenditure on settlements, of spending money more freely on irrigation, and of taking up more vigorously the question of the supply of cotton. I propose only to make a very few remarks on these points. The employment of settled land procedure is an object to which the Government of India has always attached the very greatest importance. There is hardly any departmentally settled province in which much has not been done to simplify and shorten the procedure and to prevent the inevitable harassment to which settlement proceedings must necessarily always give rise. I do not however think that we are likely to attain to the ideal which the Hon'ble Mr. Madhokar placed before us yesterday. I doubt if it will ever be possible to vary settlements solely with reference to changes in prices. There are very great difficulties in this matter. It has been discussed much in the past; I have no doubt it will be discussed again in the future, and I certainly do not propose to detain the Council by going into the subject at any length to-day. My own opinion is that, while simplification is in every way desirable, it is not likely to be earned so far as the Hon'ble Member suggested yesterday. At the same time the Council and the Government ought to think very seriously before adopting the system of periodic investigation, and if necessary of periodic re-valuation, which has been handed down to us in this country, and which other countries now seem to show a desire to emulate.

"Regarding cotton, I have explained as more than can convene that the Government of India and Local Governments are fully alive to the importance of this question. The problem was very fully discussed in all its bearings at the Conference held at Lucknow last year and I should like to refer my Hon'ble friend Mr. Chittavis to the conclusions that were then arrived at by a very large and very representative Committee. I have explained to him before how the question of a cotton survey stands, and I will only say now that I think he would on reflection admit that an attempt to make a census of cotton at the same time as the ordinary census of this country would be attended with very great difficulties and probably with an expense which the result would not justify.

"As regard to irrigation, there is a very substantial amount of agreement between my friend Mr. Dadabhai and myself, though unfortunately we always seem to express ourselves differently. The works in which the Central Provinces are interested are works which must, under existing arrangements, be financed from revenues. That is the actual position and I at least must take account of actual facts. The amount made available for financing these works is now not sufficient to carry on the programme of protective works at the pace at which our engineers are able to undertake it. Up to a year ago, it was sufficient, but that is no longer the case. We have, however, as the Council has been informed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Jamb, been discussing arrangements for making a larger sum available under which we shall be able to undertake a larger programme and to carry it through more quickly. I am quite aware that it has been a great disappointment to the administration in the Central Provinces that they have not been able to start work on the two great schemes which have been sanctioned for that Province, the Tondela Canal; but it would be useless to start work unless we could look forward with some confidence to carrying it through uninterceptedly. I hope we shall soon be in this position, and that if the state of the finances improves, as we all hope, that we shall be able to accelerate the carrying of this work. The Government of India fully recognize that this is a work from which very great benefits are likely to be derived as a great part of which has suffered severely from famine. We also recognize that, though it is classed as a protective work, it is one the very verge of being a productive work, and that any improvement in the rates which the people may be willing to pay for water or any other improvement in the financial position may bring it into the productive category. For that reason we are anxious, if possible, to see it start. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Phillips has suggested that a grant of three lakhs would be exceedingly useful at the present time. I cannot of course make any promise that such a sum will be found, but I may say that his remark on this subject will be considered. The question of course whether any grant can be made or not will depend to some extent on the arrangements that can be made for carrying on the work.

"I have listened with much interest, my Lord, to the tale of the hardships of the various Local Governments and to the suggestions as to which should be given the lowest place. I was belonged to a very sorely afflicted Local Government myself. I had some responsibility

for its financial arrangements, and I must admit that I hold very strong views on the subject at that time, so strong that I do not know that I could refer to the proceedings of those days now with the reserve and impartiality which are necessary in my position. I understand, from what my Hon'ble friend Mr. Holm has said, that the picture in the United Provinces has very greatly improved, though I think he has some justification for not producing himself altogether content; and I observed with great interest that, another Hon'ble Member who represents the Province of Bengal, and whose impartiality must therefore be unquestioned, had also a good deal to say about the finance of the United Provinces. We may, however, I think, give the points for a forcible and picturesque representation of the difficulties of Local Governments to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Weston. Nothing could well exceed the strength of the description which he has given of the position of the Punjab, and he made one or two remarks to which I should like to refer, though of course I have no intention of entering upon the general financial question as between the Imperial Government and the local one. The Hon'ble Member asked for a free hand for his Local Government and its revenue policy. I need hardly say at this time, when the claims of decentralization are very much to the fore, that the necessity of giving Local Governments as free a hand as possible is not likely to be overlooked. At the same time the Government of India must maintain its control over general questions of policy, and I cannot myself understand how any control that the Government of India may exercise could have such serious results as the Hon'ble Member referred to in the preceding departments of his Province. Nor am I quite sure of the accuracy of the Hon'ble Member's description in all other respects. Since he made his speech, he has been very liberally supplied with figures from other speakers, some of which must have suggested to him that there are other provinces where the hardships are scarcely less than they are in the Punjab, and perhaps he may have felt that he had overstated his own case. There is one statement in his description of the position that I fail to understand, though perhaps the fault may be my own. I do not know, and he has not explained in his speech, the exact meaning of his reference to the fact that of the assessments in the Canal Colonies the Finance Minister takes 15 annas and the Punjab is left with only one anna."

The Hon'ble Mr. Farnham:—"My Lord, if time had permitted yesterday, I would have gone on to explain that whatever the Punjab Government receives as amount of irrigation revenue is virtually, and has been for some years past, and will be some years to come, be of the nature of a fixed assignment, a fixed assignment of 25½ lakhs rather more or less, which the Punjab gets on account of the profits of irrigation. When I said that the Punjab Government gets only one anna out of the assessment in the Canal Colony, I attributed the irrigation revenue, because the Punjab share of the same does not depend on the actual assessments but is of the nature of a fixed assignment."

The Hon'ble Mr. Hunter:—"My Lord, I am still in the dark. I inquired as to what the division was, and I understood that both irrigation revenue and land-revenue were divided in the ratio of two annas to the Imperial Exchequer and of six annas to the Provincial. What I have understood from the other remarks my Hon'ble friend made was that he wished to point out that out of the Provincial six annas, five annas were spent on the cost of administration. He mentioned these costs at some length, he referred to the question of jails, magistrates, treatment, expenses of collection and growth, and so on. I understood that five annas went to those, and that only one anna was left over; but I understood now that this is not the case."

The Hon'ble Mr. Farnham:—"What I meant was this—that whatever the Punjab Government gets on account of irrigation is a fixed quantity, which does not vary from year to year, and that it is of the nature of a fixed assignment, an assignment of 25½ lakhs. Every year when the Provincial settlement came into operation the Government of India has had to make up the difference between the actual receipts and this fixed assignment; under such conditions it is not incorrect to regard all irrigation receipts as Imperial revenue, the Punjab share of the assessment being confined to three-eighths of the land-revenue."

The Hon'ble Mr. Hunter:—"I do not see how the Hon'ble Member has proved his case, but I do not propose to say more about this particular calculation."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Phillips, in dealing with the finances of his Province, has alluded as back to the story of large expenditures on famine. He gave a very interesting account of the manner in which the late famine was dealt with in the Central Provinces. The Government of India have already indicated what he said about the efficiency and economy of those operations, and I need not add anything on the subject now. I only express personally the hope that the finances of the Province will not suffer in the long run."

"These allusions to famine carry us back to a time that is fortunately past. The Budget of the present year takes up provision for similar expenditures, the reports from almost every part of the country are most satisfactory; and I trust that the year before us will not disappoint the promise with which it begins."

The Hon'ble Sir Haverley Ambrose said:—"I wish to say a word about what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Hume about the reportable incident that occurred yesterday. The Hon'ble Member spoke with misapprehension of the conduct of the Hon'ble Mr. Bhaugendra Nath Sanyal in ignoring the ruling of His Excellency the President, but he suggested the wrong that was done when he said that the Hon'ble Mr. Bura had outstepped in the end of his irrelevant

"One of the most useful purposes which this discussion has served for many years is the opportunity it affords to provincial representatives (both official and non-official) of getting the financial needs and difficulties of their provinces before us in a friendly, temperate, able and, in some ways, informal manner. This feature of the discussion has been well maintained today and yesterday, and I have listened with much interest to the speeches of Hon'ble Members on the affairs of their respective provinces. I sincerely trust it is what they have told us; and I am sure we respect the patriotic zeal with which they have pressed their points. I am sure that their views will be most carefully considered.

"The remarks which I made on provincial finance when presenting the Financial Statement may have been somewhat misunderstood. Nothing was further from my intention than to shift blame or to classify the provinces in any sort of financial order of merit. I have learned something of the difficulties of the provinces. They have less elasticity in their finances than the Imperial Government, for the simple reason that they have no independent power of taxation. They have become committed to expenditure, which they find it difficult to curtail in a hurry. They have their times of scarcity and forced retrenchment; and they are apt to think that the Central Government sometimes drives hard bargains with them. I recognize all this. I gladly make allowance for these difficulties, as I am sure that Local Governments make allowances for ours. For I confess, I know of no more difficult task than that of weighing the claims of all the different provinces in this vast country with their varied history and their varied needs. This task is itself a heavy enough; but when we have to go a step further and balance the result with the claims of our Imperial services, then I say the allocation of funds between the Central and the Local Governments requires all the good temper, and all the talent given and taken, of which we are collectively capable.

"My remarks on provincial finance last month were directed at another aspect of the case. We are losing our open spaces, and heavy demands for new expenditure on education, sanitation, and so forth are being daily pressed upon us. To my judgment therefore we have reached a point at which we ought to stop and consider whether India can afford all that she has hitherto been doing. We may, as I have already suggested, be compelled to reduce the pace of our administration, or to seek for cheaper methods, or even to give up some portions of our governmental activities. I have to wish to preclude the decision. But I would like Local Governments to see what is impending as closely as I do myself, and to give them a friendly warning that they will have to bring their expenditure more directly into line with their income. I look on the provinces in this way. The Local Governments are our partners in the administration of the country; and I want to invite them to co-operate with us in taking a clear view of the needs of the country, of what is required for its well-being, and how we are going to find the ways and means. After what he has seen and heard in this Council during the last two months, and after the insight he has gained into our general financial position, I do not think that any provincial representative can possibly go back to his Local Government and encourage them with hopes of large Imperial grants for general purposes. I trust that, on the contrary, he will argue how strongly the need for economy is felt in this Council, and how important it is for Local Governments to make common cause with the Imperial Government in economy.

"It is with this view that I have laid emphasis on the danger of concentrating the provincial authorities, which are, on the whole, I believe, singularly perfect in all respects. I do not pretend that the settlements are in all respects perfect. In particular I am impressed with the innumerable and disproportionately large land assignments, if there exist. But I would remind the Council that this point and a number of kindred points were recommended to our attention by the Royal Commission on Decentralization, and it would be premature to express any opinion on these points until they are fully examined by us in consultation with Local Governments. I intend to take up the subject; and I can assure the speakers of today and yesterday that anything which tends to give Local Governments greater elasticity in the management of their finances will receive my most friendly consideration. But my general reminder of the existing settlements with a view solely to increasing the spending power of the provinces is, in my judgment, out of the question, and I can only add this subject as I begin it, by a strong appeal to Local Governments to co-operate with us, on broad-minded and standard lines, in the pursuit of that economy without which there can be no real efficiency.

"When I introduced the Budget on the 23rd of February we have had a number of resolutions moved and forcibly and eloquently supported in Council. The predominant feature throughout the discussion has been a demand for largely increased expenditure.

"We have also had a series of speeches which in back form might be suitably entitled—'What I shall do when I am Finance Member.'

"From that standpoint it has no doubt presented itself to the minds of the speakers that as money is not available money would have to be provided.

"Accordingly they have advanced a number of suggestions for very heavily adding to the burden of taxation.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale will not be offended if I say he has gone one better. He was advocating imposing our credit by cutting all unnecessary to reduce our debt.

"I think that must have been for Calcutta consumption.

"I want to be absolutely frank with the Hon'ble Members opposite whom I am glad indeed to claim as personal friends but whom I recognise also as fair and indulgent critics.

"I will tell them exactly what would happen if I yielded to their suggestion to put the heavy additional taxation which they advocate on their undertakers fellow countrymen. I do not know whether we shall hear much about the benefit of improved sanitation or the blessings of tropical climates, but one thing I do know, and that is that from 2000000 of India is the other Hon'ble Members would hardly protest that the additional taxation would quite well have been avoided and that the people may thank an enterprising and laudable Government for the burden under which they are groaning. I should not presume to find fault with my Hon'ble friends for so doing. In politics you must play the game, and that would be a perfectly legitimate game to play; but they must not pretend if I emphatically decline to take a hand in it. I do not wish to add to the heavy burden of taxation in the country. I would rather turn my thoughts towards economies.

"It is possible that you may have, in this country, been striving too vigorously to attain a policy of perfection. A policy of perfection is an excellent thing if you can afford it; but as it is the case in regard to most other things you must not pour your own perfection upon your state, and it is no good attempting to attain perfection if you have not the necessary funds wherewith to do it. Whilst we should keep a high ideal well before us, we must, I am afraid, be contented to go slower in that direction, for I am sure that it is absolutely essential to introduce greater sobriety in our public expenditure if we are to avoid deficits and consequent enhanced taxation.

"There is one subject on which all my non-official critics unite. Some of them think I have underestimated the resources most of them would like to see more money provided for public health and education or whatever they specially support. But all of them agree that we spend too much on other purposes. In regard to the latter I wish to say at once that I personally am very desirous of seeing expenditure cut down. I do not of course accept everything that has been said on the subject today or yesterday. I dissent particularly to any comparisons which take us back to times before the closing of the Mints. I do not suggest that that event, like a magician's wand, altered the whole tenor of our finances; but it is a fact that, with stability of exchange—and probably in no small part as a result of it—began a period of remarkable prosperity in the affairs of this country. Commerce improved, political aspirations cooled, a higher standard of comfort came to the front, and as a necessary consequence both our revenues and expenditures were correspondingly affected. With the progress of the country and the constant demands upon Government to undertake duties which in other countries would largely be left to private enterprise or private liberality, the claims upon the public purse must of necessity grow. I do not wish on this occasion to say anything about our military expenditure, as it is only a year ago since a material exposition of that subject was given to the Council by Lord Kitchener. Similarly, I have nothing fresh to say about our railway expenditure except to express the hope, in which I trust I shall be encouraged by Sir T. Wynn, that the large shares of the earnings which is now being put back into the railways in the form of betterments will yield an adequate return.

"As regards the cost of the civil administration proper, I think that it requires very careful watching and that we must very seriously examine whether we are not overburdened by a host of expensiveness which will ultimately be beyond our means. Apart from opium, which seems to have reached a stage which knows no limit, we cannot expect our revenues to advance with the same rapidity as they did up to 1907. That alone would be a sufficient reason for studying the pace of the increase in our charges. But over and above this, we have the fate of our commerce in much uncertainty; and on the other hand, if we are going to do anything at all for education and industrial progress, we have heavy liabilities impending. However much therefore, or however little we do for these two requirements, a redistribution of expenditures is in my opinion absolutely vital. How this is to be effected, is not a point on which I care to dogmatise at all. We have been offered many suggestions. We are told that the greater use of indigenous agency will tend to economy. We are told that Government might hand over a good deal of its work to local bodies and non-official officers. We are told that in some regions we have duplication of work and machinery which is unnecessarily elaborate for a small country. I will say that on all these points there is a good deal on which my Hon'ble friends and myself will find ourselves in substantial agreement. But heavy economy is often, in economy; and the particular directions in which we are asked to cut down require much thought. That thought will not be spared, and I am prepared to do what in me lies to give the most careful consideration of this all important subject. With that assurance I would ask my Hon'ble friends to excuse me for today from a more detailed examination of the various suggestions which they have put forward.

"Turning from merely to the question of the new taxes on opium, I am sure I would not be objecting to taking up the Council's time with further remarks, after the very full examination to which the whole question was subjected in the debate on the Taxation Bill. I merely state that the opinion is expressed by my Hon'ble friends opposite that we could have reached a compromise which it may now be too late to do. Now, I am reasonably confident of this: that we could not have worked up from adequate working balances on our old basis of taxation without taking a very much higher figure for opium than we did. I understood my Hon'ble friends would have been willing to see this done, and I agree with him that, in view of the excitement in the opium market, it would have involved no great risk to announce a selling-price